

A DERBY WINNER.

Lookout Captures Kentucky's Great Turf Event.

The Fleet-footed Son of Troubadour Won as He Pleased.

Plutus Got Second Place and Boundless Finished Third.

It Was an Ideal Day for the Race, and a Great Crowd Was in Attendance—The Summary of the Events.

By Telegraph to The Times.

LOUISVILLE, May 10.—[By the Associated Press.] Thirty thousand people saw the Kentucky Derby of 1893 won by Lookout, the fleet son of Troubadour, at Churchill Downs this afternoon. A finer day never smiled upon the Derby, which, to Kentucky, is the greatest festival on the calendar. The attendance was one of the largest in the history of the Jockey Club, and almost rivaled the crowd in attendance at the famous Teabrook-Molly McCarthy race of years ago. Long before noon the big course was black with people. Men who went broke in the pool-rooms had a chance to see the Derby, for Louisville opens the track to the public on Derby day. There were 10,000 people in the free field. They were on foot, in buggies, carts, wagons, carriages and street cars, and chased rabbits and played ball between the races. The grand stand and club house were bouquets of crinolines and big hats, for the belles of Kentucky were there. The Republican brethren from the league convention were out in force. Six fine-looking starters faced Starter Pettigill. They were Lookout and Boundless of Cushing & Orth's stables, Scoggans Bros' fleet Buck McCann, Elmer Bailey's Linger, Plutus, of the Bashford Manor stable, and James E. Pepper's Mirage. The betting ring was crowded, and thirty-five bookmakers laid odds. Cushing & Orth's entry Lookout (Kunze) and Boundless (K. Williams) were favorites at 7 to 10; Buck McCann (Mirage) second, choice at 3 to 1; Plutus (A. Clayton) third choice at 4 to 1; Linger (Flyn) fourth at 10 to 1, and Linger (Flyn) a rank outsider, at 40 to 1.

After a breakaway and some delay at the post, Pettigill dropped the flag, with Lookout in the lead, Linger second, Buck McCann third, Plutus fourth, Boundless fifth and Mirage last. Lookout at once went into the lead by three lengths and maintained the advantage clear to the end, winning as he pleased with lots to spare. Plutus, Buck McCann and Mirage ran in a bunch nearly all the way, but Plutus left them in the stretch and got second place in a whipping finish. One length in front of Boundless, who was nearly two lengths in front of Buck McCann. Linger was beaten at the end of the first mile, five lengths behind Mirage. Not a single favorite outside of the Derby was first.

The following is the summary of the race:

Six furlongs: Glee Boy won, Ranger second, London third; time 1:17. Five furlongs: Cedar Brook won, Pat second, Decade third; time 1:04.

The Kentucky Derby, for three-year-old colts and fillies (total of \$180,000) entrance, half forfeit; 1890, \$200,000; 1891, \$200,000; 1892, \$200,000; 1893, \$200,000.

Money to accompany declarations with \$3000 added, of which \$400 goes to second and \$150 to third, the fourth to save stakes, closed with five nominations; one mile and a half: Lookout, 122 (Kunze); 7 to 10, coupled with Boundless, won easily by two lengths; Plutus, 122 (A. Clayton), 4 to 1, second by a length; Boundless, 122 (K. Williams), third by two lengths; Buck McCann, 122 (Thorne), 4 to 1, fourth by two lengths; Mirage, 122 (Isaac Murphy), 12 to 1, fifth by three lengths; Linger, 122 (Flyn), 40 to 1, finished last; time 2:39.

Six furlongs, heats: Empress Fredrick won, White Nose second, Interior third; time 1:17, second heat, Empress Frederick won, Sir Charles second, Interior third, time 1:18; fourth, White Nose won, Empress Frederick second.

Four and one-half furlongs: Peyton won, Rossam second, Cyrus third; time 0:58.

ROHLE'S BODY FOUND.

The Escaped New York Murderer Was Killed.

Sixth (N.Y.) May 10.—[By the Associated Press.] The body of Frank W. Rohle, a murderer under sentence of death, who escaped from prison on April 20, was found today floating in the Hudson River opposite the prison. This morning he had been shot in the head. It is supposed Thomas Pallister, another condemned murderer, who escaped at the same time, died the shooting to facilitate his own escape. The man who found the body thinks that he saw "another floating down the river. It may be that of Pallister."

California Editors.

OREN (Urb.) May 10.—The California Editorial Association, bound for Chicago, eighty strong, and occupying three Pullmans, reached Oden today and spent three hours in the city, leaving tonight for Salt Lake. They carry with them one carload of wines and one carload of fruits and flowers. At Chicago they will participate in the meeting of the International League of Press Clubs.

Secretary Herbert Entertained.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The members of the Southern Society on West Twenty-fifth street were handsomely entertained this evening in honor of Secretary Herbert of the Navy, to whom a reception was tendered by members of the society. In addition to officers of the American and foreign vessels there were present consuls from twenty-three countries.

Change in Bank Management.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—There is to be a change in the management of the London-Paris-American Bank. Eugene Meyer, who has been manager for years, is to go East to take charge of the effects of Lazard Freres. Sigmond Greenbaum, a well-known auctioneer, assumes charge of the bank.

Interstate Commerce.

OMAHA (Neb.) May 10.—The Interstate Commerce Commission concluded its session today and started this evening for St. Louis and Cincinnati. The case of the Kansas Populist was postponed, owing to lack of witnesses, and the commission adjourned.

PENSION FRAUDS.

A Virginia Lawyer Dines a Wholesale Business in Claims.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—[By the Associated Press.] The Pension Department has unearthed what appears to be a series of gross pension frauds by W. R. Dreyer, a pension attorney of Norfolk, Va., who is now under arrest. A year ago he was debarred from practice in pension cases. An investigation by the present administration shows that he has had 166 pensions granted, mostly to illiterate negroes, and that 98 per cent of them were fraudulent. The notary making them being forged. The extent of these frauds could be better appreciated when it is stated that all the pensions secured carried arrears. The matter will come up in the United States Court at Norfolk on Monday. The frauds will probably reach \$100,000.

CLOSED ITS DOORS.

The Bank of Santa Clara Short of Ready Cash.

The Late Cashier and the Vice-President of the Concern Are Supposed to Have Speculated in Mining Stocks.

By Telegraph to The Times.

SAN JOSE, May 10.—[By the Associated Press.] The bank of Santa Clara today closed its doors. This action was brought about by the discovery of a shortage of \$130,000. C. C. Hayward, cashier of the bank, died last week, and yesterday H. M. Leonard, vice-president and manager, informed all of the directors that irregularities existed in the books. This afternoon Leonard filed a petition of insolvency, fixing the liabilities at \$190,000 and assets at \$144,000. It is believed that both Leonard and the dead cashier used the bank's money for speculations in mining stocks and real estate. Leonard's schedule showed that he had borrowed \$137,082 from the bank, a majority of his notes being unsecured. The directors are unable to make any statement as to the condition of the bank, but say the depositors will certainly be paid in full. Cashier Hayward, who died a week ago, lost a great deal of money in speculation, and chose at 3 to 1 Plutus (A. Clayton) third choice at 4 to 1; Linger (Flyn) fourth at 10 to 1, and Linger (Flyn) a rank outsider, at 40 to 1.

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SAN DIEGO'S PALM.

The Big Tree Creates a Sensation in the White City.

It Requires SIX HORSES and Many Men to Handle It.

A Statement of the Cost of a Trip Through the Fair.

A Fine Day Brings Out an Immense Crowd to the Great Show—Thomas and His Contraband Piano.

By Telegraph to The Times.

CHICAGO, May 10.—[By the Associated Press.] San Diego's famous palm tree was finally landed in the California building this afternoon. It reached Jackson Park several days ago, but was so ponderous and unwieldy that it completely stumped the transportation men at first as to how they should land it in its new home. It took ten men to remove it from the two freight cars on which it made its journey across the continent, and to place it on trucks. It was originally intended that the tree should be transported in the same manner as the big Krupp gun—on heavy trucks. The plan did not prove feasible, however, and then it was that old time house roller brought into service. As six stately horses dragged the big tree through the grounds, immense crowds followed. Many had seen the big gun moved, but to see such an enormous palm being dragged along like a large house was a sight even more strange. When the California building was reached, the big south doors were taken off their hinges, and the tree was slowly and carefully dragged through the building, between rows of boxes, to its final resting place beneath the center of the dome. Here it will stand tomorrow, when the task of setting the tree in place will be begun. The tree has already proved to be a big advertisement for the California building, and no doubt it will, during the fair, attract as much attention as anything in the building, not excepting the prune horse.

WHAT IT ALL COSTS.

Just \$15.10 Will Carry a Visitor Through the Entire Show.

CHICAGO, May 10.—[By the Associated Press.] To set at rest all doubts and misrepresentations regarding the cost of viewing the World's Fair and its various side attractions, Director-General Davis has submitted a report to the National Commission showing what buildings and departments at Jackson Park the entrance fee of 50 cents entitles the visitor to see and at what places an extra charge is made, together with the amount of such charges.

The fee of 50 cents, which is charged for admission to the World's Columbian Exposition grounds, including the Midway Plaisance, covers also an admission to all buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition, including all of the special exhibition buildings allied with the general great departments, floors and galleries of the Administration building, the Monastery of La Rabida, containing all of the most valuable and authentic relics of Columbus now existing, the Women's building and United States Government buildings, the battleship and all of the State buildings and pavilions of foreign nations.

A list was also submitted of the special entertainments and outside exhibits of the Midway Plaisance, to see which a visitor must pay 10 to 50 cents in each case. These included a street in Cairo with a band of Egyptians, an Irish village, an Esquimaux village, panoramas and other special exhibitions made by concessions to private companies. To take in all of these will require an outlay of just \$15.10.

WHITE CITY NOTES.

A Glorious Day Brings Out Large Attendance.

CHICAGO, May 10.—[By the Associated Press.] The weather today was glorious, the warmth being almost that of mid-summer, and great crowds thronged the World's Fair grounds.

VERMONT'S BUILDING.

The dedication of Vermont's building was one of the features of the day, and the Green Mountain boys, wearing great numbers, the delegation which came from Vermont being headed by Gov. Fuller and his staff. The dedication exercises were simple, but beautiful.

Another interesting feature was the dedication of the Irish village in the Midway Plaisance, which has been erected under the patronage of Lord and Lady Aberdeen, both of whom were present today to extend a hearty welcome to all visitors. The programme, musical and otherwise, was of an informal nature, but very charming.

THOMAS'S PIANO.

In official circles the Theodore Thomas incident still occupies much attention. The members of the Investigating Committee, however, refuse flatly to talk about what they have done so far, and say that nothing can be given out until they have sifted the evidence and prepared a report. The manufacturer of the piano, which was exhibited today entered a formal protest against the use of non-exhibitors' instruments on the grounds.

There began in the live-stock department today a lively competition. Seventy-five cowboys representing the finest breeds in the country began a six months' competitive test of milk and butter producing abilities of the Guernsey, Jersey and short-horn stock. Experts will watch them daily.

The chiefs of the horticultural department have promulgated a rule which has created not a little merriment and some discontent among the fruit men. This is to the effect that none of the exhibitors are to be visitors, any fruit from their exhibits. The chiefs based their action upon the fact that the concession is sold to certain parties to sell fruit on the grounds, and if exhibitors give away fruits this would injure the business of the concessionaire. The fruit growers, nevertheless, will continue to give away fruit as they please, holding that "the proof of the pudding is in the eating" and they desire to have visitors learn for themselves the excellence of their goods.

FUNERAL OF MRS. DOWD.

NEW YORK, May 10.—After private services at the residence and public services in St. Bartholomew's Church this morning, at which Cornelius and W. K. Vanderbilt, Whitelaw Reid and other notable persons acted as pallbearers, the remains of Mrs. Chauncey M. Dowd were taken by a special train to Peekskill and interred in the cemetery there.

Y. M. C. A.

International Biennial Convention in Session.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 10.—[By the Associated Press.] The International Biennial Convention of the Y. M. C. A. met here at noon. After the reading of addresses, the Committee on Nominations made a partial report, recommending: For president, G. N. Pierce of Dayton, O.; first vice-president, L. H. Packard of Montreal; second vice-president, R. A. Orr of Pittsburgh; other vice-presidents, I. J. Chase of Indiana, Francis Batchelder of Boston, W. Wood White of Atlanta, E. Clifford of Grand Forks, N. D., and G. F. Orchard of Portland, Wash. The report was unanimously accepted and the president conducted to the chair.

During the meeting reports giving a summary of work done since the Kansas City convention in 1891 were read. The increase all along the line is most encouraging, both in number and financially. A total association of associations are possessed of a total property to the amount of \$14,000,000.

THE YOUNVILLE HOME.

Ex-Commandant Merriman Appears Before the Committee.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—[By the Associated Press.] The Committee of Investigation into the management of the Veterans' Home at Yountville met here tonight and heard the testimony of ex-Commandant Merriman. His evidence was largely in regard to the methods of the present superintendent. He declared that excessive prices were paid in many cases. When he called the Supply Committee's attention to the matter he was told not to concern himself about things out of his province. The ex-commandant thought the methods of the Supply Committee were peculiar.

THE NAVAJOES.

Col. Hunt Telegraphs That the Outlook is Peaceful.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—[By the Associated Press.] Gen. Schofield has received a telegram from Gen. McCook, commanding the Department of Arizona, repeating a dispatch from Col. Hunt, in charge of troops in the field, stating that the situation in the Navajo country is apparently quiet.

The dispatch makes no reference to the reported killing of Lieut. Plummer by Navajos. This satisfies the department of the opinion that the report is without foundation.

CUBAN FIREBUSTERS.

Federal Officers on Guard at Key West, Florida.

KEY WEST (Fla.) May 10.—[By the Associated Press.] The revenue cutter McLane arrived here this evening. Her commander had a conference with the Collector of Customs. The result of which could not be ascertained, but no liberty to either officers or men was granted tonight. Boats were lowered and armed, and every preparation made to intercept any boat or vessel entering or leaving the harbor. A force of custom officers nightly patrol the south beach, with a code of signals arranged between them and the cutter. The McLane is under steam, and ready to depart at any moment, and leave at a moment's notice. The Federal officers here say that they have reliable information of preparations to send an expedition from here, or from one of the adjacent islands, to Cuba, and are of the opinion that an attempt will soon be made.

General Electric Company.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The General Electric Company issued a statement this afternoon, flatly denying the various reports which have been circulated about reorganization, issuance of additional securities, etc.

National Trotting Association.

CHICAGO, May 10.—The Board of review of the National Trotting Association today refused an application for the reinstatement of the famous gray stallion Alloyon.

Edwin Booth's Condition.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Edwin Booth's condition is believed to be more serious than it has been for some time. A consultation this afternoon, and afterward issued an unfavorable bulletin.

The French Ambassador.

PARIS, May 10.—The Chamber of Deputies today passed a bill raising the French Legation in Washington to the rank of an embassy.

AZOREAN TRADITIONS OF COLUMBUS.

Specially Contributed to The Times.

On Corvo, one of the most northern of the Azorean Islands, is an interesting freak of nature—a formation high upon the lava cliffs—representing a mounted horseman pointing toward the west.

A cherished tradition among the Azoreans today is that Columbus, quite discouraged by the difficulties in his voyage of discovery, was about to return to Spain, when a severe storm drove his vessel toward the cliffs. Seeing the horseman on the cliff with his right arm pointing westward, he regarded it as a good omen, and so he continued his voyage until it resulted in the discovery of America.

On his return voyage, authentic history tells that Columbus, in his caravel, the Nina, was driven by another severe storm under the lee of Santa Maria, the most southern of the Azorean Islands.

During this terrible storm Columbus and his crew made a vow that if they were saved, they would, on reaching land, walk barefoot and bareheaded to thanksgiving at the nearest shrine.

A accordingly, on entering the harbor of Santa Maria the 17th of February, 1493, Columbus sent one-half of the ship's company on shore, headed by their priest, to fulfill their vow.

The governor of Santa Maria, however, claiming to be suspicious of the strange-looking procession, fearful, in fact, that they might be pirates, and thereupon ordered the whole band to be arrested.

Meanwhile, a high sea and a strong wind had arisen, and the Nina was obliged to slip anchor, and she is supposed to have reached San Miguel, and to have been unable to find shelter there. At any rate she returned to Santa Maria. Here Columbus held a parley with the governor on shipboard, and the latter, seeing the peril of the situation, and that the governor was able at last to obtain the release of his seamen.

The tradition goes in the Azores, however, that the governor of Santa Maria had previously received secret orders from his sovereign, the King of Portugal, to seize upon the person of Columbus should he by any chance land on the island, and to send him a prisoner to Lisbon, to be punished for transferring his services and discoveries to the crown of Spain, and that the far-seeing monarch was able to detect the treachery and declined to trust himself on shore.

E. E. BAOWX.

TESTING THE LAW.

The Geary Registration Act in the Supreme Court.

Joseph H. Choate Presents the Cases for the Chinese.

The Solicitor-General's Address in Support of the Act.

The Government's Right to Prescribe Terms of Admission or Refuse to Admit Aliens to the Country.

By Telegraph to The Times.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—[By the Associated Press.] The special session of the Supreme Court held today to hear arguments upon the constitutionality of the Geary Chinese Exclusion act, upon appeal from the judgment of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, attracted an attendance that more than exhausted the limited accommodations of the courtroom. The visitors included many prominent members of the bar and a large number of ladies. The argument was opened by Joseph H. Choate of New York for the petitioners, Tong Yee Ling, Wong Kwong and Lee Joe, for a writ of habeas corpus. Mr. Choate said that he believed it is not permissible for an attorney to seek to impress upon this court the importance and magnitude of the question involved in cases submitted for its adjudication. "Nevertheless," he said, "I will so far transgress the rule as to state broadly the two questions at issue. They are: First, shall 100,000 unoffending, helpless residents of this country under the authority of an act of Congress, without a review by its courts, be transported to the seashore and thence deported to their native country; and second, in case the Emperor of China shall, tomorrow, feel inclined to follow the example of this great enlightened country, and expel from his domain all Americans residing therein, shall the voice of this people be heard in direct recalcitrance to the act of Congress, or prevented from uttering a single protest?"

Mr. Choate prefaced his argument with a statement of the facts. In the three cases, which, he said, differed chiefly in being limited at various stages of the operation of the law. It appeared from that Lee Joe's case presented, in addition to the questions involved in the others, the constitutional question of the provision of the exclusion act in requiring the Chinese to present white witnesses in support of the right to receive certificates. After a resume of the preparation of the treaty and the legislative history of the relations of the United States and China, Mr. Choate said: "The act of May 5, 1892, was passed in accordance with the desire to keep out more Chinese from the country. The sixth section is wholly distinct from and unlike the other sections. The first five sections followed the provisions of the treaty of 1880. Provisions in the Burlingame treaty provided that when, in the opinion of the United States Government, it became evident that the importation of Chinese threatened the welfare of the country, the Chinese government agreed that this country might regulate the coming of such Chinese, but may not absolutely prohibit it." Mr. Choate submitted that the exclusion act deprived his clients of their liberty without due process of law, in direct violation of the fifth amendment to the Constitution, to the protection of which they are unquestionably entitled, and further, by the sixth section of the act the appellants are deprived of their property without due process of law, and that it is therefore unconstitutional.

Mr. Choate continuing, said: "There has already been enacted a law providing for the expulsion of persons not lawfully entitled to remain in the United States. It is hard to reconcile its title with the construction put upon the section which takes away the right already conferred to remain in a country. A lower court recognizes the right of these people whom I represent to remain in the United States, and I take away from them. Is it the intention of the United States to revoke a treaty already made with a friendly nation, and thus deprive thousands of people of residence whom it has already decided to have a right to remain here? The Chinese have a right to remain here, and according to the act, they shall have a right to remain here as long as they comply with the provisions of this act. Congress has no power in time of peace to take away from a friendly alien who comes here on an invitation and take up a residence."

IN SUPPORT OF THE ACT.

Solicitor-General Aldrich argued in favor of the constitutionality of the Geary law, which, he said, had not been made for the purpose of deporting Chinese laborers, as the counsel for the petitioners erroneously claimed, but to provide a system of identification and registration for such as are admitted to the country, and whether applied to citizens or aliens. The right of the Government to require identification and registration of its citizens, their possessions, resources and locations, has never been seriously questioned. The right of identification can be attained by the Solicitor-General contending, are lawful and reasonable, and humane in their provisions. Mr. Aldrich maintained the right of Congress to require aliens or citizens to register or obtain certificates of identification, and the power of Congress to authorize a judge, without the intervention of a jury, to sentence to deportation a prisoner who had not produced and was not in possession of a certificate to obtain the property of a nation has the right according to international law to prescribe the terms upon which citizens or subjects of other nations shall be admitted to its territory; to forbid such admission, or, having admitted such persons, to subject them to regulation and limit their residence therein, and whenever it chooses to do so, suspend such residence altogether and require that they shall depart from its territory, and that the United States is a nation possessing like powers with other nations, for the exercise of the necessary means of self-preservation. From this it follows that there is a police power in the United States which extends to and embraces all subjects connected to the General Government, and against the exercise of which a Chinese alien resident is therefore not entitled to invoke guarantees of the Constitution of the United States designed for the protection of its citizens and citizens of the several States.

In conclusion the Solicitor-General said: "Assuming the maxim that the safety of the people is supreme in law, then the police power in its relations to every subject of danger must, under the United States, rest either in the States or the United States or the people. If it is assumed that Chinese alien labor is a public danger, threatening the safety of the people, then the power to cope with it rests somewhere. If not in the United States, then in the States or the people of the United States. If the latter, it occurs to me that the Chinese residents of this country have need to repeat the old prayer that they may be saved from their friends, or their counsel, for if they can induce the Court to hold that the power does not belong to the Federal Government, but rests in the people of the several States, no person can doubt but that the States will promptly rid themselves of a hateful presence by appropriate legislation. The State of the Chinese would then be worse than now, for while the act under consideration seeks only to prevent a perpetration of frauds upon the Government, any action by the people of the States most directly affected would probably be drastic in character, with the purpose of protecting the Government and duly accredited Chinese, but of expelling entirely from their domain an obnoxious race."

J. Hubley Ashton concluded the arguments, traversing a somewhat different ground, by arguing that the question concerned the fundamental principles of American constitutional liberty, the right of the freedom, property and pursuit of happiness of the thousands of persons living and laboring under the protection of this land, as well as friendly international relations between the United States and China, and the welfare of American citizens and their interests in that empire.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Reports Show a Decrease in the Condition of May Wheat.

Winter Rye Has Also Suffered a Decline—Barley Shows No Improvement Over Last Year—Various Averages.

By Telegraph to The Times.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—[By the Associated Press.] May returns to the Department of Agriculture on the condition of winter wheat show a reduction of 21 points from April, the average being 75.9 against 77.4 last month, and 84 in May, 1892. The averages of the principal winter wheat States are: Ohio, 88; Michigan, 71; Indiana, 79; Illinois, 62; Missouri, 72; and Kansas, 61. The average of these six States is 68.3, against 74.2 in April, being a decline of 5.9 points since the first of last month. It is 88 in New York and Pennsylvania, against 87 and 88 respectively last month; 97 in Maryland and 85 in Virginia. In the Southern States the averages range from 74 in Texas to 96 in North Carolina.

The conditions are favorable for the growth and development of wheat in New England and in some of the principal States. In California the conditions have advanced ten points, while in the principal wheat-producing States there has been a considerable decline. In Kansas, Colorado and Nebraska, where planting was backward and germination slow, owing to continued drought, much of the plant being winter-killed, large areas were plowed up and devoted to other crops. The same has been done in Missouri, Indiana and Illinois, where the plant was badly winter-killed and has been greatly damaged since by continued wet weather. In Michigan the severity of the winter greatly damaged the plant, and in other States has been too cold and backward to admit of recuperation. Damage from the Russian fly in some of the counties in the latter State and in Indiana and Ohio is reported, and from the chintz bug in Kansas. In some of the principal wheat States the plant on uplands is reported in good condition, while on lower and undrained lands the conditions are poor, and much of the crop has been destroyed by drowning.

Winter rye, like wheat, has suffered a decline in conditions since last month, its average for May being 82.7, against 85.7 for the same date in April. The percentage of New York is 97; Pennsylvania, 92; Michigan, 80; Illinois, 80; Kansas, 80. The conditions are favorable for germination and growth in the Eastern States, but have been the reverse in the Western and Northwestern States.

The average condition of barley is 88.8 against 92.8 last year. The averages of principal production of the States are: New York, 95; Ohio, 94; and California, 87. The lowest conditions are in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado. In California the crop was damaged by overwatering and wet weather. The condition of spring pasture is 87.2, and of mowing lands 89.2. The proportion of spring plowing done in May is reported as 73.4 per cent, against an average of 77 per cent for a series of years.

LAND TITLES.

The Ownership of Homestead (Pa.) Real Estate, Entered in Dispute.

PITTSBURGH, May 10.—[By the Associated Press.] The claim to 165 acres of land near Homestead will more than likely be soon tested in the courts of Allegheny. The claimants are the heirs of Christian Johansen and the claim has been pending for forty years. A portion of the property is that upon which the works of the Carnegie Steel Company are erected, and the remainder includes a large part of Homestead. Two ladies from Sioux City, who refused to reveal their names, are in the city to secure evidence to push the case.

The Electric Conspiracy Case.

PITTSBURGH, May 10.—The defendants in the great electric conspiracy case, in which the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company alleges that a number of the officers of the General Electric Company conspired with certain people to obtain plans and blue prints belonging to the Westinghouse people, all waived examinations this afternoon in Alderman McMaster's office, and the cases will go to the court in June.

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

Los Angeles Daily Times, the Sunday Times, and the Saturday Times and Weekly Mirror.

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AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

LOS ANGELES THEATRE—The County Fair. GRAND OPERAHOUSE—Howard Atherton Company. PARK THEATRE—Through by Daylight.

PROF. GARNER says he can now understand 200 words of the monkey language. If that is the case, it is now time for the monkeys to report on Prof. Garner.

The Chicago waiters miscalculated on the time of their strike. The Tribune said they did not realize how many college graduates there were in town, and how easy it would be to fill the vacant places.

KATE FIELD, who has less sympathy than anybody else for the hysterical fads of her "sister woman," denounces the recent society malady of "padding." Alack and alas! The disease has struck on Paderewski himself, so it seems to be dangerous at both ends of the line.

PROVINCE TOWNS (Mass.) fishermen claim to have caught a sea serpent twenty-nine feet long in their nets, but to have had to kill it in order to secure it. It will be sent to the World's Fair as a side show exhibit. There is comfort at any rate in knowing that at last the sea serpent is dead.

One of the oddest freaks of modern journalism is the publication by the Chicago Herald of an entire paper devoted to chronicling the happenings of a hypothetical day in 1993. Chicago is bound to keep ahead of the procession even if she has to tear the shreds all out of her imagination to do it.

A PENNSYLVANIA (Pa.) genius (save the name!) thinks he has struck the perpetual motion idea at last, and as he has filed a caveat thereon, he doesn't care who knows all about it. He proposes to construct a tall chimney, up which there will be a perpetual draft, and a wheel therein, operated by the air current, will do all the work.

A woman in Pennsylvania having accomplished the task of collecting 1,000,000 old postage stamps, has now gone crazy after having discovered that they are as valueless as so much old paper. Yet that dear old bug idea will continue to travel and secure the ready credence of people with more energy than discretion.

It is stated that the newspaper women (we decline to say "women journalists") in attendance at the World's Fair have a larger representation from German countries than all other foreign nations combined. German women may not be accomplishing much in politics, but they are forging ahead in the arts, industries and literature.

OSCAR WILDE's latest play, *A Woman of No Importance*, was recently brought out before an aristocratic audience in London and won a hearty reception. The critics say that the increasing string of epigrams in the dialogue was "like a series of copy book headings set in fireworks," and that the hero is not a being of flesh and blood, but an insubstantial phantom, a nightmare of wit and wickedness, a hollow mask for the utterance of heartless cynicisms.

The Chicago Herald says that the Dahomey amazons who have arrived out in Midway Plaisance do not look like the fierce and terrible fighters they have been depicted. Set down in the center of the world's civilization they lose their courage, and cover and tremble like children. And yet they are specimens of the very people who are trained to charge bareheaded in sham battle over thorns, and about whose desperate courage the world has been reading for years. The French government will send them back to Dahomey after the fair, as missionaries, to tell their people how useless it is to struggle against the power and resources of civilization. The idea is a humane one, and is cheaper than killing the savages. To make the exhibit complete, old King Behanzin himself should have been sent along. He wasn't sent for the simple reason that the French can't catch him.

In making a tender of his confidence to his military chiefs, and in that same outburst hurling defiance at popular government, Emperor William has shown his hand much more openly than an adroit ruler would have done. There is such a manifestly gracious unbending of royalty to the military arm of the government that the ambitions of the Emperor are disclosed. He would like to rule Germany with an iron hand and stamp out constitutional restraints, and he hopes to do this by enlisting the army in his cause. But he is probably miscalculating. The German army is recruited from the people, and goes back to the people. The soldiers are imbued with liberal and socialist ideas. Their loyalty to their royal master will continue as long as he rules within constitutional limitations; when he steps over the dividing line, the golden cord will be severed. Germany is a thinking nation, and the German soldiery are intelligent and truly patriotic. The army cannot be handled for the furtherance of selfish ambition, as were the Roman legions of old.

The Classics of Irrigation.

Maj. J. W. Powell, director of the United States Geological Survey, contributes to the New York Independent of May 7 an article on irrigation, which is destined to attract wide attention. There may be little in the historical part of the discussion which is new to those who have read standard works on the subject; and little of a practical nature which will be new to the irrigator; but the publication of such an article by such an authority still has a great educational value. The people of the Eastern and Northern States are the ones most in need of enlightenment, and the Western States and Territories will be the direct beneficiaries thereof. It is time for the East to wake up to the idea that the far West—the fag-ends of the country as they are apt to think—are really the sections which possess the facilities for the most scientific and most successful agriculture that the world has ever known; that the stretches of semi-desert now almost untenanted are capable of sustaining a larger population on a given area than the most fertile valleys of the Atlantic side of the continent under the established régime.

The earliest agriculture of Europe, Asia and Africa began in arid lands. Turning to America it is discovered that this fundamental art began everywhere under like conditions of great aridity, on sandy plains and hot deserts. In the southwestern portion of the United States, the very last district of the country to be settled by white men, in some portions of Utah, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada and California, where natural vegetation is so scanty that the farmer is forced to turn to the landscape, where sandstorms drive over the country, where naked plains spread under a lurid sky, and where the landscape is often one of naked rock, and where adamantine forms stand in groves, and the trees are fossilized in the rocks, the most ancient agriculture is found. For in the country thus described, the Indian tribes in centuries lost to history cultivated the soil by artificial irrigation, and developed corn, cotton, potatoes, and other vegetables useful to man, while the rich valleys to the north and east were yet untouched by agricultural labor. Later, and before the discovery of Columbus, open glades here and there were cultivated, but such patches were far apart, scores or hundreds of miles, and the art was borrowed from the arid lands of the pueblo region. In like manner the desert regions of Mexico and of Peru developed an ancient agriculture, so that the earliest agriculture that has been traced throughout the world, from globe to globe, the first agriculture began in arid lands, and the first comparatively dense population was found everywhere in regions where the heavens refused sufficient moisture for crops to grow. This is the greatest paradox of history. Civilization sprang from agriculture. Two arts transformed early savage society: Agriculture and the domestication of animals, and the latter grew out of the former. The first fields were cultivated in arid lands, the first flocks were distributed on arid lands, the first cities were built in arid lands, and the first civilized governments were organized in arid lands. Under torrid skies, on rainless, treeless plains, agriculture, the domestication of animals, art in metal, temple building, cities and civilization had their beginning.

After reviewing the ancient record of irrigation and its effects on civilization in the old world, Maj. Powell approaches the subject of irrigation in the new world as follows:

On the discovery of this continent the Latin invaders first found arid lands in Mexico, Peru and the southwestern portion of the United States; on a larger scale Germanic peoples found the humid lands further to the North. The Latin peoples from arid lands settled again on arid lands and discovered native people engaged in irrigation, as they themselves had done in the countries from which they came. The Germanic peoples found much less agriculture, only a few petty patches here and there, the art itself borrowed from the arid lands; but they found vast stretches of forest and prairie that could be cultivated without artificial irrigation, and they brought with them the industries of the humid lands from which they came. In the United States no arid lands and no irrigation were known to our people by practical observation until they acquired the deserts of the Southwest from Mexico, where we found the Indian engaged in tilling the soil by irrigation.

He traces the development of irrigation in the United States as a sort of second thought after the tide of settlement had pushed beyond the limits of possible dependence on rainfall. He traces the introduction of the system into the various Western States and Territories and its stage of development in each. This part of the review he concludes as follows:

The mention of California has been left till the last. When the great valleys, mountains and plains of California were brought under the dominion of the United States by Fremont and his coadjutors, they found a few Indians, a few Mexicans and a few Spanish grantees cultivating the soil by irrigation. Then gold was discovered, and an unparalleled exodus from the East poured an army of gold-hunters into the beautiful land. Towns and cities came into existence like magic. Mining was conducted on an extensive scale, and manufacturing sprang up here and there. Gradually the newcomers engaged in the cultivation of the soil, often by artificial irrigation, and the art has made marvelous progress. Extensive and superior hydraulic works are now constructed, and many new devices have been developed by which to distribute water to the growing plants with the greatest economy and to secure the largest amount of agricultural development. Often the waters are carried over the lands in iron pipes

ramifying to the roofs of the trees and shrubs, and the people of California have fields, vineyards, orchards, gardens and lawns fruited from the springs, brooks, creeks and rivers that are born in the cloud-capped mountains. The most highly developed agriculture of the world is now found in some portions of California.

This is a high tribute to our State, and one, we believe, which has been well earned.

Maj. Powell's admonitions to the people of the country, in commending this subject to their more careful consideration, are worthy of reproduction for the large and comprehensive views taken and the fundamental principles outlined. He says:

This industry is new to our people, and they have yet to learn its important lessons, which the inhabitants of Oriental lands have learned by centuries of experience. Some of these lessons are as follows: First—The waters of perennial streams that are gathered on mountains, hills and plains, distant from the fields irrigated thereby, have to be divided among the irrigators. While the waters are abundant and the lands redeemed are but small areas, the distribution of water-rights to farmers is apt to be neglected; but the time is at hand when, in many regions of the United States, water rights must be relegated to irrigators by some just method to secure equity and prevent litigation, and even to prevent social convulsions, which are already breaking out here and there.

Second—The people must learn that the supply of water is insufficient to irrigate all land, and that only a small percent of the total area of arable land can be converted into irrigable land. Third—The people must learn that the seasons of drought fix the limit of agricultural development; that seasons of great rainfall and plenty of water lead to excessive development of irrigation, so that when seasons of drought come, disaster and great suffering result.

Fourth—The people must learn to construct irrigating works in such a manner that they will resist the forces of extraordinary seasons of flood. In every region a great flood comes some times; the maximum supply of water may be reached one year in a decade; when it comes, if the hydraulic works are destroyed, prosperity is transmuted into adversity.

Fifth—The people must learn the importance of gauging the streams from day to day and year to year for a series of years sufficient to discover the maximum and minimum flow. In order that they may construct their works intelligently, and have definite knowledge of the amount of land that can be irrigated. The maximum must control the strength of the works, the minimum must control the area which can be permanently redeemed by irrigation. The average flow will give the amount of land which can be cultivated from time to time in excess of the area of permanent cultivation.

It is rarely that we get so appreciative and candid a tribute to California climate and horticulture as that contained in a letter to the New York Independent by James K. Reeve, from which the following paragraphs are taken:

There is not much apparent danger of over-irrigation in any of the lines of work now paying the best profit to the California agriculturist. Oranges are more profitable here than in Florida, and promise to remain so, as they come into market later and have a longer season than the Southern fruit. Lemons, walnuts, olives and almonds will not suffer much from low prices until at least sufficient amounts are grown to supply our home demand. At present we import vastly more of these than we produce.

The home once secured and made productive, the farmer will find the conditions of life delightfully easy. The climate is not perfect; such a climate does not exist; but there are neither right nor wrong climates for agriculture. There will be few days in the whole year when the ordinary out-of-door employment may not be pursued, not only with comfort, but with positive pleasure; so that the work of the farm, which is ordinarily crowded into a few short months, may be distributed through the four seasons.

It may not be out of place for me to state that I came to California somewhat prejudiced against it, prepared to criticize rather than blindly accept the many rose-colored pictures which the enthusiasts draw so liberally; but I will confess that its gentle airs and blue skies, its verdant hills and fertile valleys and brilliant groves have quite disarmed me; I believe that, as I will fill with a great people and become an empire within itself—an empire filled with the happiest, wealthiest and richest population of any upon the earth.

The recent episode in Mississippi wherein Judge Christian, a nervous man and a conscientious judge, "stood off" a gang of 150 White Caps and prevented them from doing an unlawful and brutal act, simply shows how strong one man can be when he has law and courage on his side. There seems to be a general terror of men in masks, and in many sections of the South a dozen or two of reprobates thus disguised seem to sweep all before them. Communities whose rights are thus outraged should remember that it is only a moral coward who requires a mask to shield him from the responsibility of his acts, and it is a physical coward who feels impelled to associate a number of other cowards with him so as to outnumber and completely overpower a proposed victim. Men like this do not stand up in a fair, open, even-handed fight. Their courage only rises when they have the "dead drop" on somebody and are in no danger themselves. One man, conscious of his integrity and with half a chance to make a fight, is better than a score of the slinking, conscience-smitten ruffians.

Tax Engineering News prints an interesting article upon the application of compressed air for the propulsion of street cars, with special reference to the system employed at Berno, Switzerland. This is the Mekarski system, which is in regular operation at Nantes and Paris, France. In this system the air is compressed by a stationary plant, and forced into storage cylinders carried under the car, the air passing to a pair of driving cylinders and operating the engine by expansion in the cylinders in the same way that steam is used in a steam engine. The news sums up the advantages and disadvantages of the system as follows:

The principal advantage of the compressed air system for urban and suburban tramway traffic, as worked at Berno, consists in the pleasing appearance of the motor cars if properly pro-

portioned; in the absolutely smooth and noiseless motion; in the total absence of smoke, steam or heat, of overhead or underground conductors, of the more or less grinding motion of most electric cars, and of the noisy motion to which underground cable traction is subject. On all these grounds the system has fully vindicated its claims as being preferable to any other so far known system of mechanical traction for street tramways. The disadvantages, on the other hand, consist of the extremely delicate adjustment of the different parts of the system, and in the comparatively small supply of air carried by one motor car, which necessitates the car retreating to the depot for refilling after a run of only four miles or forty minutes. Longer distances in the same direction would involve either more powerful motors, a larger number of storage cylinders, and consequently heavier cars, which would necessitate four or seven miles. The advantages of independent motors for individual cars, which will prevent the stoppage of a whole system by an accident to a single source of supply of power, are generally recognized. And the intense public desire to find some practicable method of rapid transit beside the overhead trolley will cause these compressed air lines to be watched and studied with the greatest interest. Some independent motive power, as the storage battery, compressed air or gas motor, is in the end almost sure to prevail.

ELEVEN Georgia whitecaps, including a physician and a schoolmaster, have been convicted and sent to the convict camp. This looks like the beginning of a process of regeneration for Georgia. It is more valuable to the State by way of restoring confidence and inviting prosperity than the late conference of Southern Governors.

AMUSEMENTS.

AT THE PLAYHOUSES.

ATTRACTIONS TONIGHT.—Neil Burgess and his celebrated County Fair Company, including six thoroughbred horses and two carloads of scenery, machinery, etc., arrived at the Grand Opera House, Los Angeles, tonight. The company is here for this big production. This, the original County Fair Company, has for the past five years been confined entirely to New York and Boston. Mr. Burgess jumped to the West Coast, to San Francisco, direct, and has just closed a four weeks' engagement in the latter city, where the capacity of the house has been nightly taxed. The company is now in Los Angeles, commencing this evening, and the production will be identical in all respects with that which has made Burgess famous in New York and Boston. The company is a well-known one, and has a long record of success in the production of the most popular and exciting stage effects ever produced. The County Fair is declared by the press to be one of the greatest productions of the past decade.

The Boston Howard Athenaeum Star Specialty Company, pronounced one of the most accomplished troupes of individual performers now before the public, will occupy the stage of the Grand Opera House for the coming three nights and Saturday matinee. With the company this year are: Bertie, a well-known and successful comedian and hand and jaw balancer, whose performances have attracted the notice of some of the most eminent physiologists of the world; the "Globe" troupe, consisting of Misses Melville and Stetson, topical singers and dialect imitators; the Allisons, terpsichorean artists; the brothers Dixon, famous English music-hall comedians; the great transfigurator, Will H. Fox, the satirical pianist; Leroy, the Belgian clown; the "Globe" troupe, consisting of several other great comedians, who will be anticipated, and it is safe to say that never in the history of vaudeville has there been more carefully selected comedians of artists presented in one entertainment.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

REMYNY.—This evening Edmund Remy, the great Hungarian violinist, appeared at the City Church. The rush for seats at Bartlett's music store yesterday indicated a cordial reception to the famous fiddler. Franz Liszt, his celebrated countryman, was Remy's personal friend and teacher. When in London, he was pointed solo violinist to the Queen, and when he returned to Hungary, he received similar distinction from the Emperor of Austria. His first tour of America was in 1858, and he has since been heard in all the great cities of the world. He is still fresh in the minds of the public. Since that time he has made a triumphal tour of the globe, and his playing, as his dulcet strains, the peoples of every clime.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

Weekly Bulletin of the Weather Bureau. Following is the weekly crop bulletin of the Government Weather Bureau for Southern California, for the week ending May 8:

Ventura county—Huachuca: Hay and bean-planting have commenced; barley is in good condition; wheat is in good condition; barley is about ready to cut and is good, but short in straw; potatoes are in good condition, but the acreage is small.

Los Angeles county—The Palms: Considerable hay has been cut and farmers do not expect a very early start in turning out fine, but it is not more than half dug; the week was cool, with high fogs. Colgrove: Hay is in full blast, and the crop is good. The weather is rather light; the cool weather of January, February and March retarded the growth of the crops. The weather is now in the hands of the weather. The crops are looking well; oranges are setting heavily; potatoes are in good condition; wheat is in good condition; barley is about ready to cut and is good, but short in straw; potatoes are in good condition, but the acreage is small.

San Bernardino county—Rialto: Apples and peaches promise an excellent crop; the trees have set very full. Almonds will be only a fair crop; prunes promise well. Oranges and lemons trees are overladen with fruit. The weather is very warm and sunny. The crops are looking well; oranges are setting heavily; potatoes are in good condition; wheat is in good condition; barley is about ready to cut and is good, but short in straw; potatoes are in good condition, but the acreage is small.

Orange county—Anaheim: Hay and bean-planting have commenced; barley is in good condition; wheat is in good condition; barley is about ready to cut and is good, but short in straw; potatoes are in good condition, but the acreage is small. The weather is very warm and sunny. The crops are looking well; oranges are setting heavily; potatoes are in good condition; wheat is in good condition; barley is about ready to cut and is good, but short in straw; potatoes are in good condition, but the acreage is small.

FULL OF ERRORS.

Assembly Bill No. 53 in a Bad Fix.

A Glaring Example of Bungling and Faulty Legislation.

Other Omissions Discovered Besides That of Section 16a.

A Mistake in the Title to the Measure Which May Cause Trouble—Loose Work Apparent All Through the Bill.

Assembly Bill No. 53, as enrolled and signed by the Governor, has been further examined and found to be imperfect in other respects than the obliteration of section 16a, as told in Saturday's Times. The bill itself is intended to amend the original Whittier act, approved March 11, 1889. Several sections of the original bill are changed, and according to the title of Assembly Bill No. 53, three new sections numbered respectively 16a, 16b and 16c, are added thereto. In the body of Assembly Bill No. 53, as enrolled, however, there is no section 16a, but sections 16b, 16c and 16d are printed as sections 16, 17 and 18. In addition to section 16a being missing from the enrolled bill, the body of the bill, as has been seen, disagrees with its title, a material defect, as all titles to bills have to be approved, and are supposed to be correct before such bills are sent to be enrolled. Section 18, as amended, now reads:

"If any minor between the ages of 8 and 18 years shall be arraigned for trial in any court having competent jurisdiction, on a charge of any violation of any criminal law of this State, or on a charge of a capital offense, or an attempt to commit a capital offense, the judge may, in his discretion, and with the consent of the accused, at any stage of the case, suspend the proceedings on the part of the prosecution, and commit the accused to the custody of the sheriff, to be kept in the county jail, until such time as the court shall order otherwise." Section 16a, before any amendment made by a police court or by a justice of the peace under this act, shall be executed, it shall be approved by the superior court of the county in which said police court or justice of the peace has jurisdiction, and such approval indorsed on the warrant of commitment. If such commitment shall be disapproved by a judge of the superior court, then the said police court or justice of the peace shall be deemed to have acted in violation of the law.

Section 16, as now amended, reads, "When any boy or girl . . . shall be found guilty by a superior court of any county of the State, and who shall be a fit subject for commitment to said school, it shall be lawful for the said court . . . This was probably thought by the clerks or other persons who bungled the matter, sufficient to do away with section 16a. But, as a matter of fact, this is not so, as the original Whittier act intended that police courts and justices of the peace should be courts of competent jurisdiction, with powers as mentioned in section 18, and there is nothing in the act as now amended by Assembly Bill No. 53, that legally takes such power from such minor courts. In fact, so far as the commitment of offenders is concerned, the law as it now stands is exactly the same in its effect as the law as it was before the late Legislature bungled it up. The only difference is that in the law now on the statute books, it takes several hundred additional words to bring about the same result reached under the original law.

Still another palpable error occurs in section 24, as amended. This refers to moneys paid by the several counties as their share toward the maintenance of offenders sent from such counties. The pertinent sentence in the amended bill reads: "All moneys paid by such counties under the provisions of this section shall be placed in a fund known as the Whittier Reform School fund, for the use of said institution. As section 1 of the amended bill reads: "The purpose of said act is hereby intended to read as follows: 'An act to establish a school for the discipline . . . of juvenile delinquents, in the State of California, to be known as the Whittier Reform School.' It is very evident that, in law as well as in fact, there is at present no such institution as the Whittier Reform School."

The consternation that will doubtless result from a strict interpretation of the statute as it stands at present is plain to be seen. As pointed out in this subject, it is difficult to understand what particular interest could have been at work in Sacramento for the purpose of butchering the Whittier act. The Assemblyman in charge of the bill, as far as the evidence so far at hand to be simply a piece of botchwork, for which one or more of the many useless attaches of the late Legislature are mainly responsible.

MORE SLIPSHOD WORK.

Carelessness in Numbering Bills—At Least Two Duplicates.

The members of the late California Legislature may have gone to Sacramento with the best intentions. The recent disclosures regarding different measures would, however, convey the idea that those intentions were not carried out. In addition to what has been said about Senate bills Nos. 693 and 141 and Assembly Bill No. 53, the fact that this year, which has just been received in this city, furnish more evidence of slipshod work. In the Political Code "up to date" there exist two separate and distinct sections numbered 537, the first added in 1887 and amended in 1889, relating to the defrauding of proprietors of hotels, inns, etc., and the other, also numbered 537, added during the late session, relating to the removal of mortgaged property out of the county. Section 538 was similarly favored by the 1893 lawmakers.

On March 9 last the Governor signed the first measure adding section 538 to the Code relating to mortgaged property, and on March 11, two days afterward, approved another act, similarly numbered, which had for its purpose the prevention of frauds upon advertisers by publishers of newspapers. What effect, if any, this identity of numbering will have on the sections referred to will probably be a question for the courts to decide.

IN SOCIAL SPHERES.

A pleasant social event took place in Alhambra Saturday night at the residence of Alejo Bernal, in honor of the 5th of May, 1897, held as holiday by loyal Mexican citizens as the joyful day on which Mexican arms triumphed over the French.

The social was given by Don Aciano Mendez, in honor of the day and also to celebrate the christening of his god-daughter. The following ladies and gentlemen were present: Mr. and Mrs. J. Jasen, father and mother of the child; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Holl, Miss F. Parker, Miss M. Bernal, Mr. and Mrs. Ferral, the Misses Van Tress, Mrs. Rodriguez, Mrs. J. J. Cully, Miss A. Rangel, John Gomez, Frank Van Tress, Albino Benites, Isabel Larga, Juanita Grajales, Paulina Grajales, Ramon Ochoa, Mrs. S. Alvarez, Mr. and Mrs. F. Perez and E. S. Herford, from San Gabriel.

A very pleasant wedding took place at noon yesterday at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. F. D. Lanterman, when Miss Linda Hills, youngest daughter of Mrs. H. E. Hills, was united in marriage to J. Q. Braun of this city. Rev. J. H. Phillips officiating. The parlors were very handsomely decorated with ferns and flowers by some of the bride's friends. After refreshments were served, Mr. and Mrs. Braun took the north-bound train for San Francisco, where they will stay a few days before starting on quite an extended trip through the East.

A genuine surprise party of colossal proportions took possession of the residence of L. Legrand Wednesday night and held high carnival till the "we sma hours" of the morning. Notwithstanding the great esteem in which the late park superintendent was held by the employees, as soon as it was known that their former superintendent was again installed in his former position, no time was lost in giving him a cordial greeting. Over seventy employees and friends of the park were in games and dancing and then sat down to an elaborate feast.

OFF FOR THE FAIR.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Osgood left Tuesday for Boston. They will be absent a month, and will visit Chicago before their return.

Mr. and Mrs. George Mason, Miss Gertrude Mason and Master Pierre Mason left yesterday for a two months' trip East, going via the Canadian Pacific.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Stewart and Mr. and Mrs. Prager leave next week for the big exposition.

Mr. and Mrs. Medini-Wood will make a flying trip to Chicago in June.

Mrs. Alice Moore-McComas, accompanied by her three daughters, started Tuesday for Illinois, where she will visit her mother in her old home. She will attend a convention of the International League of Press Clubs at St. Paul, as delegate from the Pacific Coast Woman's Press Association. She will then visit the World's Fair, and later in the summer visit her brother, the United States Consul at Three Rivers, Canada.

Miss De Etta Quincey, the artist, leaves today for the East. She will visit Chicago and spend most of the summer in Boston. Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Hughes started yesterday afternoon for Chicago. On their way East they will visit friends in San Francisco, Portland, Olympia, Tacoma and Minneapolis. After taking in the sights of Chicago and the World's Fair, they will proceed "way down East" to Maine to visit some of Mrs. Hughes's relatives. They will be absent about two months.

FOR SAN LUIS REY.

The trip to San Luis Rey to witness the dedication of the old mission on Friday promises to be full of interest. In order to witness all of the ceremonies it will be necessary for Los Angeles visitors to leave the city on the 4:30 p.m. train Thursday. Accommodations can be had at the Oceanic House and carriages will take the visitors seven miles to the mission on Friday morning. Special rates have been granted by railroad and hotel, so that the estimated expense of the trip will be about \$8. Leaving Oceanic at 4 p.m. on Friday the train will reach Los Angeles at 7 p.m.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

Mrs. Kate More Wells of the Hawaiian Islands has arrived, and is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ira More, at No. 431 West Fifth street. She will remain in Los Angeles about three weeks, and will go on to Chicago to visit the World's Fair.

N. P. Nelson of Conway, Iowa, arrived Tuesday and joined his family, who are sojourning at No. 512 West Ninth street. Nelson is a prominent citizen of Southern Iowa, and was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Minneapolis last year.

The tally-ho party to have been given by Mrs. Cameron Thom on Friday is postponed owing to the serious illness of Capt. Thom.

Frank McFarland and family of West Twenty-third street leave today for Portland, Or., to pass the summer. They will be accompanied by Mrs. J. C. McFarland, and will all return to this city next fall.

Licensed to Wed.

Marriage licenses were issued at the County Clerk's office yesterday to the following persons:

J. W. Moore, aged 29 years, a native of Ohio, to A. V. Hill, aged 18 years, a native of Texas, both residents of this city.

J. Q. Braun, aged 28 years, a native of Illinois, to Artha Linda Hills, aged 22 years, a native of California, both residents of this city.

Charles M. Johnson, aged 30 years, a native of Pennsylvania, to Russell Trudlow, aged 22 years, a native of Washington, D. C., both residents of this city.

T. L. Stassforth, aged 27 years, a native of California, to Dagmar C. Holst, aged 21 years, of same native, both residents of this city.

Albert A. Lester, aged 25 years, a native of Connecticut, to Mrs. S. B. Blos, aged 10 years, a native of California, both residents of this city.

W. H. Johnson, aged 30 years, a native of Maine, to J. Iva Cornelius, aged 27 years, a native of Iowa, both residents of this city.

A Walking Gold Mine.

Archibald Marshall, a young man dressed after the manner of a cowboy, and endeavoring to support gracefully a well-matured "jag," was arrested yesterday afternoon on the corner of First and Main streets. When searched at the station \$250 in gold was found in a buckskin belt on the man's person, and his various pockets yielded a number of other valuables. He was on his way East from Ventura county, and had just arrived in the city a short time previous to his arrest. Marshall has reason to be thankful that the police took charge of his coin before he fell in with whippers, who would have found him an easy prey in his inebriated condition.

FOR THE GRADUATING MISS.

[From Our Regular New York Fashion Correspondent.]

This costume would serve nicely as a model for a commencement dress. It is in white voile, and the skirt is trimmed with three bias folds of white velvet, sewed to the gown at the upper edge but loose at the lower. The skirt is about three yards wide, and may be lined with silk or satin. It is plain in front, fitting well over the hips, and is laid in pleats or gathered in the back. The lining in the waist is light-tinted and the upper material has no seams.



save those on the shoulder and under the arm. The right front is full and long, and the end is taken around the back to the left side seam, where it is folded to a narrow point and fastens with a ribbon bow or a rosette. The fullness is draped prettily in front. The goods in front are taken on the cross and the opening at the neck may be filled in with lace or with a plastron of the same material. Commencing on the short side is a ruffle of lace that passes around the neck and along the right front, gradually narrowing until it disappears at the side seam. Leg-of-mutton sleeves are trimmed at the wrists with two bias folds of velvet.

Laundry bills will increase now that starch is returned to, and now that our gowns are to have little ruffles all the way to the waist. How pleasant it will be for sojourners at the seaside, with not only bang to think of, as usual, but with all the stiffness to consider, too. How about moonlight and all that, with every drooping ruffle ready to betray the wearer? The summer-girl's life this year is to be just full of responsibilities.

A DEVICE FOR EVENING DRESS.

[From Our Regular New York Fashion Correspondent.]

It is frequently noticeable that the slender woman covers her neck with illusion when wearing a low cut dress, but even a beautiful neck is often more lovely if fitted over with a seamless yoke of transparent or semi-transparent material. A tiny edge or ruffle may finish the yoke at the neck, or it may there be drawn full with a dainty narrow ribbon, or again it may simply disappear under a necklace. Such a relief at the throat is both very becoming. The yoke should set quite smoothly. At a little distance it is not visible, though its improving effect is. A dress



that would be indecently low if worn with bare neck, is merely one that gives full value to your beauty if worn with such a yoke. The most becoming material to use. The color may be either cream white or a very delicate shade of pink. Accessories make use of this device a great deal more often than is imagined, not only for its becomingness, but because they are saved the necessity for powdering the neck. Of the stage the skin needs to be either faultless or most carefully made up if left bare under the close inspection that cannot be avoided. Almost any skin will look lovely under a very thin covering of sheer material, and outlines are softened where softening is necessary, and in no wise interfered with where already perfect.

Terra cotta voile or any other thin wicker stuff may be used for the toilet pictured, and the trimming should be dark red velvet and velvet ribbons. The skirt has three ruffles draped over a funnel-shaped silk foundation. The flounces are of equal width cut from the straight grain and each is finished with velvet ribbon. The dress boasts a pocket put into the foundation skirt beneath the top flounce. The bodice has a short Figaro jacket made separately and sewed into the armholes. A plastron of the same material is put at the top and hides the fastening. The velvet belt continues upward and meets the revers-like collar a little below the bust, where both are fastened with a skin will look lovely under a very thin covering of sheer material, and outlines are softened where softening is necessary, and in no wise interfered with where already perfect.

BRIEFLY TOLD.

Black tea and green tea are the product of the same plant.

Each of the four British Australian colonies have a Scotchman at the head of its government.

Over a hundred new telegraph offices were opened in India during the first three months of this year.

THE CITY WATER.

Facts About the Recent Sale of Water Stock.

Authoritative Statements Concerning a Large, Bona Fide Deal.

The Two Water Companies Purchased by Peirce and Shaffer.

New Capital to an Aggregate of \$3,000,000 Coming in—Plans of the New Owners—Extensive Improvements.

That important local business transaction, the recent transfer of the two Los Angeles water companies, was authoritatively reported at the time in these columns; but to gratify a natural and not improper curiosity on the part of citizens, some further reliable details of the sale are now given.

Investigation in the proper quarters shows that the transaction was entirely genuine, and that the contract entered into provides for the completion of the purchase of these two great properties within a year from its date. The purchase embraces all of the stock of the Los Angeles City Water Company and also of the Crystal Springs Land and Water Company, represented by 12,400 shares in each, the shares being of a par value of \$100 each, making \$2,480,000 in all.

The exact selling price is private, but is understood to be more than three-quarters of the face value of the stock. In addition to this the purchasers assume debts of the two companies to the aggregate amount of something near three-quarters of a million dollars.

The bargain was struck after no very lengthy negotiations, which were conducted on the one hand by William H. Perry, W. J. Brodick and the Hellmank, I. W. and H. W., assisted materially by Secretary S. E. Mott, acting for the sellers; and on the other side by Hon. Robert B. Peirce and John C. Shaffer, Esq., of Indianapolis, acting for themselves as purchasers.

The buyers were advised and assisted in the legal branch of the transaction by the law firm of Wilson & Lamme, of this city, though Mr. Peirce is himself a distinguished lawyer of long practice and high standing.

The transaction was direct between the parties named, without requiring the intervention of other persons than those named herein. The sellers did not, at the close, even call in their own attorneys, and the trade was concluded before the great body of the stockholders were aware of it, they having previously committed the entire business to the trustees. The sale was consummated by these trustees, three in number, viz., W. H. Perry, H. W. Hellmank and W. J. Brodick; and the Union Trust Company of San Francisco, of which I. W. Hellmank is president, was jointly constituted trustee for all the parties to the transaction—a high testimonial to the institution and its head.

The gentlemen who made the sale speak in the very highest terms of the business-like methods and the honorable and agreeable bearing of the purchasers.

The trustee will hold the stock subject to the completion of the deal. The contract, which was signed at San Francisco on the 13th of April, provides for the transfer to this trustee of all the shares in the two water companies, the holders of which had previously authorized the sale in writing.

Since the sale the few scattering shares held by absentees or by estates in which the rights of minors were involved, have also come in; so that the joint trustee will shortly have in its hands the entire stock of the companies, which will be transferred to Messrs. Peirce and Shaffer so soon as they shall have fulfilled their obligations in the premises, according to the terms of the contract.

The sale was closed at the Nevada Bank in San Francisco, President Hellmank (one of the largest owners of the water stock) receiving, on behalf of himself and his co-owners, the first cash payment, which was sufficiently large to guarantee the completion of the contract. The deferred payments are all to be made on or before May 1, 1894.

Provision is made in the contract for the business of both companies to be conducted as usual until further orders, except that one place on the board of directors is to be given to the purchasers, such new director to be named by them.

It is probable that Mr. Shaffer, and possibly Mr. Peirce, also, will come to Los Angeles to reside permanently, and the former will become the active manager of the reorganized water system. In his absence he will be represented by a local business man of high standing, not heretofore interested in any of the water companies.

The purchases have made records in their old home as business men of high standing, familiar with extensive operations, not only as advisers and directors, but as principals also. They are primarily "street railroad men," having been extensive owners in and operators of such properties; but, after coming to Los Angeles and personally looking over the field of Southern California for good investments, they readily took hold of our local water properties as offering substantial inducements for capital on a long-term basis. Before doing so they made a thorough personal investigation from the standpoints, respectively, of business men, investors and lawyers, into the status of the properties and satisfied themselves on all points. They declare their purpose to be to give the citizens of Los Angeles good water in abundant quantities at the lowest practicable cost; and further say that, as public purveyors, the people can have no quarrel with their policy, if they mean, if possible, to satisfy all reasonable demands upon the reorganized city water system.

The large investment they have already made in Los Angeles property is not necessarily or by any means the only one that may be expected from that quarter. Messrs. Peirce and Shaffer, besides being men of large means themselves, represent, directly and indirectly, some very heavy capitalists. That they look with favorable eyes on Los Angeles as an inviting field for capital has already been demonstrated.

long before the hill system is vastly improved. The prospect that the just grievances of a long-suffering people are at last to be redressed is an agreeable one for THE TIMES to record.

Minnie. Why dear, you have misapprehended two or three words in this letter. Mamie, I know I have. I don't want him to think I am too well educated to be womanly. —[Indianapolis Journal.]

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From Los Angeles, Pasadena, Redlands, San Bernardino, Riverside, \$24.00, including one week's board, in \$10.00 or \$15.00 rooms, with privilege of longer stay at \$2.50 per day, will make it the most fashionable as it is the most agreeable summer seaside resort in California. Outdoor sports of every kind and indoor pleasures and amusements in abundance. The hot and cold salt water swimming tanks, and the fine surf bathing are unsurpassed. For any information and for descriptive pamphlets, rates, etc., apply at 123 North Spring st., or address:

E. S. BABCOCK, Manager,
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Essence of Life!

CURES Nervous Debility, purifies the blood and builds up the system. Has been used and is acknowledged to be the best remedy in existence.

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Call or order by express in liquid or pill form, as preferred.

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I have just purchased 1000 full pieces of the Best English

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Serges will be mostly worn this season. I offer garments made to order at an additional reduction to former prices or Low Prices. Don't fail to see my display of Elegant Goods.

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A BIG BARGAIN SALE

Is a Voyage for Profit, and it Brings You Direct to the London Clothing Company

150 BOYS' SUITS, 4 to 14, this week, worth \$2.50, for \$1.75
120 BOYS' SUITS, 4 to 14, this week, worth 3.50, for 2.45
145 BOYS' SUITS, 4 to 14, this week, worth 5.00, for 3.95
100 BOYS' LONG PANT SUITS, this week, worth \$10.00, for 7.50
200 MEN'S WHITE VESTS, this week, worth \$1.50, for 90c
Bargains in MEN'S SUITS for \$10.00, \$12.50 and \$15.00
Bargains in MEN'S UNDERWEAR for 50c, 75c and \$1.00
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Bargains in STRAW HATS for 50c, 75c and 1.00

We Are One of the Big Concerns of This Town!

Did YOU Ever Try to write an advertisement for a newspaper? It's just as easy as falling off a log—if you write just what you mean. That's what we do, so it's easy for us; but we should think it hard if we had to get up an "ad." just to deceive somebody.

Have YOU Ever Had occasion to tell a little white lie? Wasn't it harder to tell it just right than you ever found it telling the plain, unvarnished truth. We don't lie about our goods, nor do we allow our clerks to lie. It don't pay, because we guarantee satisfaction. When you read the self-brag you so often see in print,

Do YOU Ever Believe one-half of it? We think not. We aim to talk to you through this paper just as we do behind the counter, viz.: Honestly. Come in and ask for the man who writes our "ads." get acquainted, you don't need to buy; if you do he'll convince you we do a straight business.

Have YOU Ever Traded with us? We are one of the big concerns of this town and have the very best of facilities for buying and selling at bottom rates. We study to please our patrons and never allow any person with a just complaint to leave our establishment dissatisfied.



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In every element that makes it desirable as a substitute for pure cream or milk, it being entirely free from the objectionable color and flavor of other brands. As a food for infants it has no equal. It is a perfect substitute for mother's milk. A trial of a single can will convince the most skeptical of its superiority.

Ask for the Columbian Brand.

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WAYS OF FAMOUS ORATORS.

GREAT SPEAKERS MUST BE GREAT READERS.

By Prof. Dr. H. G. Smith, Cornell University.

SECOND PAPER.

Specialty Contributed to The Times.

It would be as to show that the secret of the oratorical power of the great orators of the past did not lie in their peculiar style of speech, of diction, common to all, any more than in their physical perfection as men; nor in a particular choice of subjects common to all.

What did each have, then, that made him an orator? Was there any common quality?

I think that there was.

To say that it was the "oratorical instinct," is not to throw much light on the subject. To say that each had something worth saying, and therefore was an orator, would not be true; for I shall show—or try to show—that it is not enough to have something worth saying.

To say that the occasion inspired the speaker, and that he, therefore, came, for the time being, an orator, would not be true.

But is it not true that if we examine their printed speeches we see that the diction is oratorical? That the words are evidently spoken to men, not written at men? That the style may be fairly called oratorical, showing a certain energy in construction?

Whether these speeches were spoken almost extempore, and then carefully written out for publication, as in the case of some of Webster's best speeches; whether the orations were carefully written and memorized, as in the case of some of Everett's best productions; whether the speaker was a professional writer, and then read from the manuscript, as in the case of Lincoln's famous Gettysburg address, or whether they were spoken entirely extempore, and published, unreviewed, from the stenographer's notes, as in the case of some of Beecher's best efforts, they are all marked in style by that indefinable something which we call "oratorical."

But more than that; history bears uniform testimony that in the delivery of their speeches the great orators exhibited a certain indefinable quality of utterance which we call "oratorical," a certain energy which is not necessarily force, or vivacity, or vigor, which is indeed indefinable, but which we describe by the word "oratorical."

Therefore it seems to me that the young man who would be an orator must endeavor to acquire the art of arranging his thoughts in that oratorical style, and then of voicing his thoughts in that oratorical manner.

But can that be taught? Is it not a gift, rather than an acquirement? The first question I would say that much of that art may be learned, yet may be taught.

To the second I would say as I have said, that the gift may be developed. I will add: I believe that it may in great measure be acquired.

"SOMETHING TO SAY."

I have used the words, "arranging his thoughts," and "voicing his thoughts."

There it is plain that "thought" is the foundation. It seems too obvious to require statement, and yet cannot be able experience forces me to conclude that not a few young men—would-be orators—seem to forget that to speak well a man must have something to say. Asked to define oratory, they will gladly answer "The art of persuasion," having learned that definition from their rhetoric; but they seem to forget that in order to persuade, a man must have something of which he would persuade. That he must (for instance) have well-defined thoughts concerning a certain line of conduct before he can persuade men that that line of conduct is the one which they should follow.

Without dwelling upon this point further, I would make the very natural suggestion that, first of all, the would-be orator should lay a solid foundation of knowledge.

That means, of course, a high school or college or university "education."

It means very much more.

It means wide, and patient, and con-

tinuous reading, of the best that literature offers in all directions, but particularly in those in which are recorded the motives and actions of men, and the results of both.

You cannot hope to succeed as a public speaker without painstaking study; without large reading. Do you say that this fact is so self-evident that it needs no reiteration? Why, it is but a short time ago that a teacher in one of the great universities of this country told me that, having occasion to ask a student something about a very familiar passage from Shakespeare, the student answered with an ill-concealed sneer, "I don't know. I never read poetry."

Wrote Theodore Parker, to a person who asked him how he could acquire an impressive delivery.

"That will depend on qualities that lie a good deal deeper than the surface. It seems to me to depend on vigorous feeling and vigorous thinking in the first place; on clearness of statement in the next place; and, finally, on a vigorous and natural mode of speech. Vigorous feeling and thinking depend on the original talent a man is born with, and on the education he acquires, or on his daily habits. No man can ever be permanently an impressive speaker without being first a man of superior sentiments or superior ideas. Sometimes mere emotion (feeling) impresses, but it soon wears. Superiority of ideas always commands attention and respect."

HOW SOME ORATORS WORKED AT SCHOOL.

Need I apologize for suggesting, in this article, which I hope may meet the eyes of many who are denied college and university advantages, that the man who would succeed as a public

speaker must be a careful reader, though not a large reader?

Can you point to a great orator who has not exemplified this suggestion? Most great orators were not only great readers, but they were careful students in the lines likely to help them as orators.

When William Pitt, afterward Lord Chatham, was a student of 18, in Oxford University, he pursued, in addition to his other work, a service course of rhetorical study. He practiced writing out translations from the ancient historians and orators. Demosthenes was his model, and, as a means of acquiring a forcible and expressive style, he translated most of his orations over and over again into English. To acquire a large vocabulary and a command of language, he read and reread the sermons of Dr. Barrow, then very famous, until he knew many of them by heart. He went twice through the folio dic-



Rufus Choate.

tionary of Bailey, examining each word carefully, and noting its shades of meaning and modes of construction.

It is said that no man of genius since Cicero went through so much real drudgery in preparing himself for public life and public speaking.

And yet he was a genuine and nature had done so much for him that he might be thought excusable had he relied more upon nature's gifts and less upon his own acquisitions.

But it was those acquisitions, added to nature's gifts, which made him the most powerful orator of modern times. Edmund Burke, called "the great philosophical orator of our language," was denied many gifts by nature. But he became one of the very greatest orators who spoke the English language. Like Chatham, he mastered the great writers of antiquity, and made a particular study of Demosthenes; though in later life he gave more study to Cicero. He knew Plutarch, Horace, Virgil and Suetonius almost by heart; he pored over the writings of Bacon; Shakespeare was his daily study, and Milton was a constant inspiration.

Charles James Fox studied the orations of Demosthenes and the speeches of Chatham. As an orator it is said that he gained his taste, style and reasoning from the study of the Greek writers.

William Pitt, the younger, had the finest part of Shakespeare by heart, read the best historians with care, studied Bacon's sermons, as his father did before him, and read the Bible carefully as "the true well of English unadorned."

Patrick Henry has been often cited as an example of the "natural orator without any training whatever," and yet Patrick Henry read carefully Greek and Roman history; was particularly fascinated by Livy, which, in the English translation, he read through once every year during the early part of his life. That he was a careful reader of the Bible is proved by a study of his style, which was unmistakably influenced by the diction of the Holy Scriptures.

THE PRACTICE OF RUFUS CHOATE.

Of Rufus Choate, one of the famous American orators, Matthews says: "Choate drank deep at the fountains, not only of science and history, but of philosophy and belles-lettres. To increase his command of language, his copia verborum, and to avoid sinking into cheap and bald fluency, as well as to give elevation, energy, sonority and refinement to his vocabulary, he read aloud daily, during a large part of his life, a page or more from the English author. He was a profound student of words, and made all the realms of literature tributary to his vocabulary."

And Choate himself, of reading, said this: "In literature you find ideas. The means of daily replenish his stock. The whole range of polite literature should be vexed for thought." And again he said: "All the discipline and customs of social life, in our time, tend to crush emotion and feeling. Literature alone is brimful of feeling." (Copyright, 1893, by B. G. Smith.)

BOOKS FOR AN ORATOR.

Without dwelling upon this point further, I would make the very natural suggestion that, first of all, the would-be orator should lay a solid foundation of knowledge.

That means, of course, a high school or college or university "education."

It means very much more.

It means wide, and patient, and con-

tinuous reading, of the best that literature offers in all directions, but particularly in those in which are recorded the motives and actions of men, and the results of both.

You cannot hope to succeed as a public speaker without painstaking study; without large reading. Do you say that this fact is so self-evident that it needs no reiteration? Why, it is but a short time ago that a teacher in one of the great universities of this country told me that, having occasion to ask a student something about a very familiar passage from Shakespeare, the student answered with an ill-concealed sneer, "I don't know. I never read poetry."

Wrote Theodore Parker, to a person who asked him how he could acquire an impressive delivery.

"That will depend on qualities that lie a good deal deeper than the surface. It seems to me to depend on vigorous feeling and vigorous thinking in the first place; on clearness of statement in the next place; and, finally, on a vigorous and natural mode of speech. Vigorous feeling and thinking depend on the original talent a man is born with, and on the education he acquires, or on his daily habits. No man can ever be permanently an impressive speaker without being first a man of superior sentiments or superior ideas. Sometimes mere emotion (feeling) impresses, but it soon wears. Superiority of ideas always commands attention and respect."

HOW SOME ORATORS WORKED AT SCHOOL.

Need I apologize for suggesting, in this article, which I hope may meet the eyes of many who are denied college and university advantages, that the man who would succeed as a public

speaker must be a careful reader, though not a large reader?

Can you point to a great orator who has not exemplified this suggestion? Most great orators were not only great readers, but they were careful students in the lines likely to help them as orators.

When William Pitt, afterward Lord Chatham, was a student of 18, in Oxford University, he pursued, in addition to his other work, a service course of rhetorical study. He practiced writing out translations from the ancient historians and orators. Demosthenes was his model, and, as a means of acquiring a forcible and expressive style, he translated most of his orations over and over again into English. To acquire a large vocabulary and a command of language, he read and reread the sermons of Dr. Barrow, then very famous, until he knew many of them by heart. He went twice through the folio dic-

tionary of Bailey, examining each word carefully, and noting its shades of meaning and modes of construction.

It is said that no man of genius since Cicero went through so much real drudgery in preparing himself for public life and public speaking.

And yet he was a genuine and nature had done so much for him that he might be thought excusable had he relied more upon nature's gifts and less upon his own acquisitions.

But it was those acquisitions, added to nature's gifts, which made him the most powerful orator of modern times. Edmund Burke, called "the great philosophical orator of our language," was denied many gifts by nature. But he became one of the very greatest orators who spoke the English language. Like Chatham, he mastered the great writers of antiquity, and made a particular study of Demosthenes; though in later life he gave more study to Cicero. He knew Plutarch, Horace, Virgil and Suetonius almost by heart; he pored over the writings of Bacon; Shakespeare was his daily study, and Milton was a constant inspiration.

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some forty feet, showing a well-defined ledge of free gold. One foot of this vein averages over \$100 a ton. Several other prospects in the vicinity show considerable merit.

LUCKY BALDWIN'S GOLD MOUNTAIN has been bonded by a New York syndicate and machinery is being hauled there now, to give the property a thorough test by what is known as the Crawford process. Mr. Lovett arrived yesterday from New York and active operations will be begun. Mr. Jenks, a metallurgist of note, is to be superintendent. There is no doubt about the quality of the gold-bearing rock, and it is claimed that under the Crawford process they can save 90 per cent.

HOLCOMB VALLEY is to have some new machinery put in during the summer, which is claimed can raise the gravel so as to give fall enough to wash the dirt. Heretofore the difficulty has been that there is not fall enough for hydraulic. It is thought that this will be overcome by the new machinery.

THE BLACK HAWK MINES. Prospecting still continues in a small way on these mines, opening up large bodies of medium grade ores. O. G. Leach, one of the original discoverers, has struck a large body of ore on the east end of the Black Hawk group, and he has run already a tunnel of 100 feet, showing ore all the way. An upraise shows a thickness of thirty feet of ore, going from \$6 to \$10 per ton. He is elated with his prospect.

THE "SIDE WINDER," near Victor, has again commenced development work, and is proving that as the depth increases the ore vein is widening and holds its own in richness. There has been considerable ore shipped from this mine, which always paid, but it got to be unmanageable hands and bad management it got into difficulties. It is now in the hands of men of means and will be thoroughly developed. So far they have been unable to save by the milling process over 40 per cent.

This part of the country is beginning to attract mining men, and ere long it is likely to have a large output of gold.

MOUNTAINEER.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

The Canvass of the Vote at the Recent Election Completed.

Result of the Polls in Detail—But 681 Votes Against the Formation of the County Out of a Total of 3241.

RIVERSIDE.

The County Commissioners completed the canvass of the election of May 2 on Tuesday afternoon. There was cast in this election a total of 3241 votes, of which 2578 were for and 661 against the formation of Riverside county, making 305 more than the two-thirds required. Of the 661 votes cast in opposition to the proposition of forming a new county 429 were polled in that portion taken from San Diego county. The enemies of the county had circulated the story that this region would cast almost a unanimous vote against the county. But the same territory cast 519 votes, or a majority of 80, for the county. The vote by supervisor districts was as follows:

Riverside.	Supervisor Districts.	County No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	Total.
Yes	234	694	581	390	337	2276
No	118	5	4	240	284	651
Totals	352	701	585	630	621	2939

In the matter of selecting the county seat, Riverside received 2104 votes. Manifestly, the only competitor really in the field, was placed there by some real estate boomers and managed by F. F. Heald, who secured for the place a total of 434 votes, and there were 80 scattering.

The vote by supervisor districts for the county seat was as follows:

Location.	Supervisor Districts.	County No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	Total.
Riverside	208	691	581	390	337	2276
Manifield	60	4	1	231	158	454
Scatterings	5	5	0	44	26	80
Totals	268	697	582	625	421	2673

Each district cast a majority vote for Riverside for the county seat.

There were two offices in which there were opposing candidates. For Sheriff, F. W. Swope, the Non-partisan nominee, was opposed by Morgan, an independent candidate, and Swope's majority was the narrowest received by any candidate or proposition upon the ticket. The vote was 1384 for Swope and 1283 for Morgan, giving Swope a majority of 301. S. B. Fox, the Non-partisan nominee for Auditor, was opposed by Sigler (Ind). The vote for Fox was 1940 and for Sigler 686, leaving a majority of 1254 for Fox. The largest vote polled in favor of any one candidate or proposition was given A. J. Cone for County Clerk, who received a total of 2563 votes.

RIVERSIDE BREVITIES.

J. P. Metcalf left on Tuesday for a business trip East.

L. V. Gilbert is about again after an illness of eight weeks.

There were but two deaths in Riverside during the month of April.

H. Frobridge returned last week from an extended visit in the East.

The Ladies' Auxiliary held a meeting at the Y.M.C.A. on Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Gaylor Rouse entertained the Ladies' Whist Club on Thursday afternoon.

A meeting of all the orange-growers of this valley is called for Saturday in this city.

Assemblyman O'Neill of Alameda county and wife are in the city, guests at the Glenwood.

W. W. Ryerson and wife left on Tuesday for a short visit with Los Angeles friends.

Dr. and Mrs. Jenkins have started on their Eastward trip and will spend a month at Chicago.

John G. North, who has been on the sick list for the past ten days, is again able to about the streets.

Chaplain John D. Parker of San Diego is in the city endeavoring to organize a state academy of sciences.

The Redoubt Club will hold a special meeting this (Thursday) evening for the purpose of amending the by-laws.

The Enterprise has secured composing rooms in the second floor of its building, thus greatly enlarging its quarters.

J. Rechwald of Washington, D. C., who has been here examining Southern California with a view to locating, has selected Riverside for his home, and will send for his family.

Rev. C. Spurgeon Mearns, a missionary for several years in China, spoke of his work there at the monthly meeting on Tuesday evening, of the Temple Builders, at the Baptist Church.

Riverside is already filling up with traps, and they are engaging in bold robberies. The homes of W. A. Purinton, J. J. Veale, Dr. E. G. Gill and others have been broken into and several articles stolen. Several arrests have been made and a few articles recovered.

Mrs. Margaret E. Parker, world's organizer for the W.C.T.U., who, with her daughter, has been in Southern California for several months, left on Tuesday for Chicago, where she will meet with the world's representative women as a delegate from the British W.C.T.U.

Mrs. William Coulstone and daughter of Philadelphia expect to return to spend next winter in Riverside. Their visit to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Piggott gave them an opportunity to become great admirers of this place.

The second shipment of Riverside oranges for the World's Fair was forwarded Tuesday.

MORENO.

Dr. Franz is setting fifteen acres to lemons.

Col. Roberts is putting out fifteen acres to navel oranges at Moreno Heights.

The best strawberries on sale in the Redlands markets are grown at Moreno and sent to this city.

Retail Drapers of Los Angeles.

To gain this enviable position it has been necessary for us to cull from the best makes of

CUT-TO-ORDER CLOTHING

For Men, Boys and Children made in America. We have this honor, and we mean to keep it. This season we have surpassed all previous efforts in obtaining the latest modes of fashion, as a glimpse through our massive

ALL NEW STOCK

Of Spring and Summer Clothing will convince you. All we ask is your indulgence to give us a call and inspect us. You will find us not wanting in fashionable fabrics. A few of our many novelties we have placed in our massive showcases at the latter-end-of-the-season prices.

Such fabrics as the Electric Zigzag Worsteds in mode colorings, \$15.00; worth \$20.

Fine imported Honespun Cheviots in double-breasted style, at \$13.50; worth \$17.50.

Fine fashionable-cut Cassimeres, in spring and summer weight, at \$12.50; worth \$16.50.

The Storm Serge, the Dust Resister, the annihilator of wear, at \$17.50; worth \$22.50.

Many other values in large quantities.

OUR JUVENILE DEPT.

The home of buyers, where you can spend hours viewing the novelties for Boys' and Children's wear. The Wearing-Resisting-Hokory Suits at \$1.45, worth \$3; the nobby Double-breasted Cheviots, Scotch goods at \$1.75, worth \$3.50; gray-mixed and brown-mixed Tweeds at \$1.00, worth \$2.00; the dress novelties in the Wale effects at \$5.00, worth \$7.00. Youths' Suits we aim to carry in every detail.

Our customers say we out-fit the tailors at half their price. No wonder, when we are the Retail Drapers of Los Angeles.

Chicago Clothing Co.

Palace of Fashion!

129 and 131 N. Spring St.

Santa Monica Tract

\$100.00

Per Lot.

SEE Hanna & Webb

204 South Spring St.

TROY LAUNDRY CO.

715, 717 and 719 N. MAIN-st. Telephone 46.

Up-town Office: N. E. cor. First and Spring.

Work sent by Express will receive immediate attention.

ON JUNE FIRST

WE COMMENCE KILLING.

—WE OFFER—

Seven Cents Per Pound

FOR 20,000 GRAIN-FED

7c lb.—HOGS—7c lb.

Delivered at our Packing House between May 15 and June 15, 1893. If you wish to contract for your hogs call on us. We require 500 hogs daily in order to run full capacity. Visitors are welcome.

The Cudahy Packing Co.,

Los Angeles, California.

Packers of the Celebrated

"Rex" Brand of Hams, Bacon, Lard, Canned Meats, and

Extract of Beef.

Choice Premiums for "Times" Subscribers

1. Seeds for the Million!
2. An Album of Biography and Art!
3. The Standard Atlas!
4. A Complete One-volume Encyclopedia!
5. The American Republic!

For the next thirty days we will give, FREE, with each yearly subscription to the SATURDAY TIMES and WEEKLY MIRROR, and \$1.00 in packages, of a year's worth of (GARDEN SEEDS, put up by the well-known and reliable Los Angeles Seed-house of the Germania Fruit Company. The same offer is made to all new three-monthly mail subscribers paying \$2.25 in advance, and to all old subscribers renewing on the same terms.

This unique offer embraces every variety of seeds: Sweet Corn, Melons, Pumpkins, Squashes, Peas, Beans, all kinds of Vegetables, etc., etc. We are enabled to make this most generous offer by reason of having purchased the seeds in immense job-lot quantities. We are building up for the future, and have determined to greatly extend the already large circulation of our weekly edition, and stand this heavy expense, not for love or charity's sake, but as a matter of business, to attract a permanent patronage.

The Paper Better Than Ever!

A department particularly adapted to the peculiar character of our Southern California agricultural and horticultural interests, carefully prepared by a practical and educated farmer, will in the future, be a valuable feature of the SATURDAY TIMES and WEEKLY MIRROR, and will also appear in the daily issue each Saturday. A Southern California News Page is also published weekly. These features, with the variety, reliability and excellence of the other departments, render this paper infinitely superior as a general family newspaper to any weekly publication in the Southwest.

Seeds Given Away!

How to Obtain the Seeds.

Accompany your remittance and order forth a paper with a plainly written list of the number of packages of each kind of seed you desire, remembering that twelve packages is the limit with a single order. For postage and picking we cannot pay. It will cost you nothing, which is added to the amount of your remittance.

If you are already a subscriber, and have paid for some time in advance, you can obtain the seeds by sending the paper to a friend in the East, or elsewhere, for a year, and have the seeds sent to you; or you can have your own subscription to the Weekly extended for a year, or for three months to the DAILY TIMES, as the case may be, and obtain the seeds. Remit by money order, postal note or draft, \$1.00 for the weekly, and 10 cents for postage and packing; or if you wish the daily for 3 months, send \$2.25 in advance, when the paper and seeds will be sent to your dress. If the paper is delivered by carrier, the price for the 3 months with the seeds will be \$2.50.

FORAGE PLANT SEEDS.

In addition to the regular seeds kept by the seed houses, we are able to supply a quantity of new Forage-Plant Seeds, which are highly recommended; also a new variety of SUGAR BEET SEED. Following is a detailed description of each variety of the forage-plants kept by us:

Waverly Corn—Branches from the top joints. Every part of the plant, stalk included, cures into excellent fodder and is good for green feed at all stages of its growth. Stands best and drought proof. Sow in drills 3 feet apart, or broadcast at the rate of 10 pounds per acre.

Yellow and White Maize—(Branching Droum). Nearly alike, except in color of grain. Withstands drought well. May be cut and fed at any stage, or cured for fodder. Sow 5 pounds per acre, in rows 4 feet apart, 18 inches apart in the rows, five or six plants to the foot.

CARROTS FOR STOCK.

CALENDAR

NEWS AND BUSINESS.

Weather Bureau.
U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, LOS ANGELES.
May 10, 1893.—At 5 a. m. the barometer registered 29.93; at 5 p. m., 29.91. Thermometer for corresponding hours showed 57° and 64°. Maximum temperature, 71°; minimum temperature, 52°. Character of weather, partly cloudy.
Barometer reduced to sea level.

Weather Bureau.
Reports received at Los Angeles on May 10. Observations taken at all stations at 8 p. m., 74th meridian time.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.

Place of Observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Thermometer.	Thermometer.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Rain in inches.
Los Angeles	29.93	64	57	0.00
San Diego	29.93	64	57	0.00
Fresno	29.93	64	57	0.00
Keeler	29.93	64	57	0.00
San Francisco	29.93	64	57	0.00
Sacramento	29.93	64	57	0.00
Red Bluff	29.93	64	57	0.00
Eureka	29.93	64	57	0.00
Rockburg	29.93	64	57	0.00
Portland	29.93	64	57	0.00

The last Exchange party will be given to-night at the Hotel. The managers are Messrs. Norton, Wigmore, Easton, Garland, Canby, Parsons and Austin. Committee on Hospitality: Maj. and Mrs. Edgerly, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Banning, Dr. and Mrs. S. S. Salisbury, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. D. Childress, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Park. Tickets \$1.00 of the committee at the Exchange.

For Catalina Island. Every Saturday until further notice, the steamer Falcon will make trips to Avalon, connecting at San Pedro with Southern Pacific Company's and Terminal Railway's morning trains, returning Monday. For further information apply to the Wilmington Transportation Company, 130 West Second street, Los Angeles.

The public night school, which is located in the Spring-street building, has been granted an additional teacher by the Board of Education, and is now running fully equipped. Boys who work day times should avail themselves of this opportunity to attend school without charge.

Ladies' stylish trimming, just the right touch to it. Nothing extra for latest New York styles; our Eastern trimmer has it. Everything first-class, prices low; try our best to please if you call. Mrs. F. W. Thurston's millinery parlors, No. 110 Commercial street.

Bellman's La Grippe Cure aids assimilation, purifies the blood and restores health. It is a sure preventive of cholera and kindred diseases. For sale by druggists. Should be kept in the house. 50 cents.

Floor space, suitable for light machinery, where power may be introduced, for rent on third floor of Times building. Also first-class offices on same floor.

Cour de Lion Commandery will confer the Order of the Temple this evening. All Knights Templar are courteously invited to attend.

Neufchatel, Livarot and brie cheese, of superior quality, arrives regularly by express at H. Jevye's.

Carpets cleaned, latest steam appliances. Office, 434-436 South Broadway. Tel. 427. John Bloesser.

Just received a car of Bethesda Mineral Water. H. J. Woodcock, agent. Also Duffy Malt.

Mantels, tiles, office fittings, hardwood lumber, H. Bohman, 514 South Spring.

Fire ins. reduced. Not in "compact." Baskerville, 218 N. Main, Landfranco bldg.

Let K. & K., the Broadway tailors, make you a spring suit. 214 South Broadway.

James Mean's \$3 shoes; sole agents, Boston Shoe Store, corner Main and Second.

For first-class shoeing to Dunstan, No. 649 South Broadway, or telephone 1199.

Superb meals and service for 25 cents at "The Pleasant," 129 North Main street.

Dr. E. W. Fennell, throat, nose and ear, 121 1/2 South Broadway, rooms 1-3.

Monthly all-day gospel meetings Friday at Temperance Temple Hall.

The last Exchange party will be given this evening at the Hotel.

Mantion water, the best in America, can be had at H. Jevye's.

Violet flavoring extract, for cooking, at H. Jevye's.

Tonight Shakespeare and the Avon, Unity Church.

Special sale of baskets at Campbell's. See ad.

Stoves, C. T. Pauls, 130 South Main.

"The Unique" kid-glove house.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union telegraph office for Jo Elwell, J. A. Green, Fred Kimball, Frank Knowles, Jay Scott, Mrs. M. L. Louis, Capt. William Henry.

Charles F. Lummis, who has just returned from Peru, will address the Friday Morning Club on "The Front Door of Peru," tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. On this occasion the club will be open to visitors.

A telegram from Peoria, Ill., signed W. H. Peters, was received last evening by Chief of Police Glass stating that one W. E. Foster is lying dangerously ill in that city, and that it is believed the man's father lives in Los Angeles.

The second series of lectures in the teachers' lecture course was opened last evening by one delivered by Prof. Earl Barnes of Stanford University. It was given at the State Normal school. He will lecture at that place tomorrow and Saturday evenings also.

The Southern Pacific Company, through its representative, Mr. C. W. Crawley, has tendered the Chamber of Commerce a complimentary excursion to the new wharf at Port Los Angeles, Saturday afternoon next. The steamer Santa Mateo will deliver its cargo of coal, 5000 tons, at the wharf on that day, the first deep-water vessel to anchor at the wharf. The train will leave the Arcade depot at 1:45 p. m. sharp and will return, arriving at Los Angeles at 4:45. Owing to the unfinished condition of the wharf, it has not been thought advisable to include ladies in the party.

PERSONAL.
Dr. R. T. Allan and family of Redlands are in the city.

R. M. Wilkinson and wife of Hooick Falls, N. Y., arrived in the city yesterday.

T. W. Osborne, a well-known business man of San Francisco, has been spending a few days in Los Angeles, and left yesterday for San Diego.

WOMAN'S WORLD.
Miss Abby Phillips, who died in Quincy, Mass., recently at the age of 90 years, was the great aunt of Josiah Quincy, the present Assistant Secretary of State.

Mary Anderson Navarro's favorite relaxation is chess playing, and she resorts to it when she is weary with her present task of preparing her reminiscences for publication.

Eme Ellsler, the actress, is quite a housekeeper. She carries a little oil stove and a few cooking utensils about with her wherever she travels, and dabs into delicate dishes with the delight of a French chef.

Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant has just returned to her home in New York after spending the winter in the South. While in Washington she called at the White House and had a pleasant visit with Mrs. Cleveland.

"I don't like owning my own home," said Pat, after a year of proprietorship. "It takes all the fun out of not paying rent."—Harper's Bazar.

One rounded teaspoonful of Cleveland's Baking Powder does more and better work than a heaping teaspoonful of others. A large saving on a year's bakings.

DECORATION DAY.

Arrangements for its Celebration About Completed by the G. A. R.
The G. A. R. general committee having in charge the arrangements for the proper observance of Decoration day will meet this evening at 7:30, at the law office of E. St. Julien Cox, to hear reports of sub-committees.

Comrade Guinn has been chosen as the president and Judge B. N. Smith as the orator of the day.

The posts will assemble Tuesday, May 30, at 1:30 p. m., on Sixth street, with the right resting on Flower street. The column will make a parade ending at Simpson Tabernacle, where appropriate exercises will be held. The Woman's Relief Corps, with the Boys' Brigade, have been invited to assemble at Sixth-street Park and accompany the G. A. R. to the tabernacle. The Sons of Veterans are also invited to report at the tabernacle to act as a guard of honor.

The exercises at the Tabernacle will consist mainly of singing by a glee club, invocation by the chaplain, oration by Judge Smith, singing of "America" by the audience and benediction. The usual programme will be observed for decorating the graves of the soldiers at the various cemeteries.

Arrangements are about completed for a proper observance of the day at the Santa Monica Soldiers' Home.

Whittier School Exercises.
Last Tuesday evening the teachers, captains and other instructors in the Whittier State school met in the library for the purpose of exchanging views on the subject of physical training. Several papers were read by the various teachers of both the girls' and boys' departments, all favoring a better system of physical culture, and plans were discussed looking to that end.

LIBERALISM.
All interested in Liberalism are cordially invited to attend an important meeting Friday evening, May 12, at 7:30, at Turner Hall.

DRESSMAKING. Mrs. J. H. Wallace, late of Chicago, is now in charge of our dressmaking parlors. Her fitting is guaranteed perfect, style and finish with equal satisfaction is assured. Your own materials made up morning and street suits a specialty. Suits made on short notice. Prices reasonable. Popular Cioak and Suit Co., 217 South Spring street, adjoining Hollenbeck Hotel between Second and Third.

MRS. C. BOSCH'S MILLINERY.
Takes the lead in style and low prices. 235 South Spring st.

THE ONE CENT STORE.
340 South Spring st., bet. Third and Fourth.

CONRAD! for fine watch repairing, 123 N. Spring, corner Franklin.

CREAM PUFF Wheat Flour.
READ "Hot Springs Specials" on Sunday.

"MOTHER'S FRIEND"

Is a scientifically prepared Liniment and harmless; every ingredient is of recognized value and in constant use by the medical profession. It Shortens Labor, Lessens Pain, Diminishes Danger to life of Mother and Child. Book "To Mothers" mailed free, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, \$1.50 per bottle.

WHEAT REGULATOR COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga.
Sold by all druggists.

Special Rates

On Goods to Take to the World's Fair.

KAN-KOO,

Offers 20 per cent. discount until May 30 on the following goods:

California curios, wood goods, mosses, shells, Indian baskets, birds, toads, etc.

Lunch and traveling baskets, leather dressing cases, pocket flasks and purses. A general discount offered on everything in the store. Come and be convinced.

Kan-Koo, - 110 S. Spring-st.

Closing Out

Indian Baskets and Blankets

AT

Twenty Per Cent Discount

ON REGULAR PRICES.

Great Bargains for Tourists and Residents Going East.

Am Going to Reduce My Stock Before Summer.

Sale to Last Ten Days.

Campbell's Curio Store,

325 S. Spring-st.

Largest Stock on the Coast.

Jacoby Brothers

OUR NEW WAY OF CONDUCTING THE
SHOE BUSINESS!



DEPENDABLE SHOES

Of Special Importance TO SHOE BUYERS!

Having completed arrangements with the leading shoe manufacturers in the United States, we will hereafter sell every pair of shoes in our retail stores with an absolute guarantee.

Every Pair of Shoes Guaranteed to Give Reasonable Wear.

The manufacturers supplying us stand at the back of every pair of shoes made for us. Kindly request salesmen to stamp date of purchase on the inside lining of your shoes.

We further guaranteed that we only place on sale new and seasonable shoes, made on the most modern lasts of the best material that can be procured at the price.

Carrying, as we do, more shoes than the combined shoe stores in Los Angeles, we certainly sell better qualities at lower prices than any other shoe house in Southern California.

Jacoby Brothers

Dependable Shoe Men!

128, 130, 132, 134 N. Spring St.

Don't fail to have date of purchase stamped on your shoes.

PEOPLE'S STORE

That Great Shoe Sale!

\$28,000

—Worth of good, serviceable footwear thrown to an eager public without regard to quality or cost. Hanan & Son's and Lilly Brackett's Men's Shoes; Curtis & Wheeler's, the P. Cox Co.; Viégard, Langslow & Curry, Jones & Bryant's Ladies Shoes. —Hazen B. Goodrich's Oxfords at less than cost of production. It will pay you to look in.

Curtis & Wheeler's \$5 Ladies' Shoes at.....	\$3.50
Curtis & Wheeler's \$4.50 Ladies' Shoes at.....	2.75
P. Cox Co.'s \$5 Ladies' Shoes at.....	3.50
Jones & Bryant's \$5 Ladies' Shoes at.....	2.50
P. Cox Co.'s \$4 Ladies' Shoes at.....	2.50
Viégard, Langslow & Curry's \$5 Ladies' Shoes at.....	2.50
The Ingalls Company \$4 Ladies' Shoes at.....	2.50
Eastern Manufacturing Co.'s \$2.50 Ladies' Shoes at.....	1.50
Children's and Misses' \$2.75 Heel Shoes.....	1.00
Children's and Misses' \$1.75 Slippers.....	75c
Children's and Misses' \$1.75 Canvas Heel Shoes.....	75c
H. B. Goodrich's \$4 Ladies' Oxfords.....	2.50
H. B. Goodrich's \$3 Ladies' Oxfords.....	2.00
H. B. Goodrich's \$2.50 Ladies' Oxfords.....	1.50
Hanan & Son's \$5 Men's Shoes.....	3.75
Hanan & Son's \$6.75 Men's Button Shoes.....	3.75
Lilly Brackett's \$5 Men's Shoes.....	3.50
Lilly Brackett's \$4 Men's St. Louis Toe Shoes.....	2.50
Infants' Shoes, small sizes, all kinds, 25c; large sizes, 50c.	

LOOK OUT FOR SATURDAY NIGHT'S SALE!

Dress Goods.

75c
Twenty pieces of B. Priestly & Co.'s fancy black Novelty Dress Goods, 44 inches wide, exquisite quality; would be a bargain at \$1.25; this is a special that every lady should appreciate; they come in stripes and plaids, and the best value for the money ever placed on a dress goods counter.

75c
Closing out a line of Novelty Dress Goods, silk and wool stripes in cashmere finish; elegant weaves with fancy figures. Crepe Cloths of an exquisite quality, Velour Cords in all colors, Whip Cords, Surah Cloths, dotted and striped Serges and dotted and striped Diagonals; all high-class fabrics, and the regular selling price is \$1.25 and over.

80c
A line of Flannelettes in dark coloring, much inquired after; the very best cloth; first sold at 15c and 20c, and our best price at lowest was 12 1/2c.

10c
Printed Novelty on white and colored grounds; being out of everything at this price, we reduced these from 15c to place in line.

20c
Scotch Ginghams in all new printings and colorings, the cloth as fine as is woven and a fabric sold at 45c.

60c
We have taken several cases of our 8 1/2c Calicoes and put them on sale today as a flyer at 6 1/2c.

20c
Brocade Satteens; these goods are very scarce and choice; we always got 25c for them, but to push trade put them in at 20c.

25c
The handsomest wash fabric of the season: Satin de Surah is a cotton fabric in imitation of a satin striped, figured silk surah; you can't help but purchase.

75c
We want you to get acquainted with this line of bleached and unbleached and Turkey Red Table Linen; its the best value we ever offered.

25c, 35c, 50c
Three lines of wool Shirting Flannels for overshirts, negligees, shirt waists, etc., we are closing out for lack of shelf room.

65c
Children's Sun Hats—just the thing for sea shore.

15c
Closing out a lot of odds and ends in Ladies' Black Jersey Ribbed H. N. & L. sleeve vests; bought to sell, 50c.

50c
Ladies' H. N. & L. S. Egyptian and Little Vests, white or ecru; a splendid value.

\$1.00
Black Satine Shirt Waists, with cascade fronts; our line of silk waists is beautiful, up to \$12.

\$5.00
Ladies' 3-piece Capes, 35 inches long; a special value; worth \$8.50; furs and blues.

25c
Ladies' Fast Black Hose, full fashioned with fancy stripes; a special drive.

50c
A lot of very fine Oriental Laces from 4 to 10 inches wide, marked in stock at from 75c to \$1.50 a yard.

Household Dept.

Rogers Bros.' best silver-plated Teaspoons, per set 75c. We carry full lines of Rogers Bros.' plated ware.

112-piece, decorated, semi-porcelain Dinner Sets, \$9.72. We can tell you where \$15 is asked for this set.

A sample lot of Dolls we just bought, 49c; worth more. A very neat and fancy Hall Lamp, \$2.00.

White China for decorating. Decorated Sewing Lamps, 75c. The best Lawn Sprinkler you ever saw, \$1.00.

Mrs. Van Dusen's Cake Mould, 50c. Stag Handle Carving Sets, warranted, \$1.25.

Full line Haviland & Co.'s French China.

Draperies.

Silkalenes for Curtains, new, 12 1/2c.

Fancy Scrims, novelties, 10c.

Regal Smyrna Rugs, 21-inch, \$1.95.

Eppingle Net Lace Curtains, 3 1/2 yards, \$3.75.

Boys' Clothing

\$1.00
Boys' dark gray flannel Blouse Suits; we always sold at \$2.00, ages 3 to 12.

\$1.50
Brown, blue and gray Flannel Suits; always sold at \$2.00, ages 8 to 12.

\$2.00
Brown, blue and gray Flannel Suits; always sold at \$3.00, ages 3 to 12. You will find these best values you ever bought.

Men's Wear.

25c, 50c
Two special lines of Men's Neckwear; always sold \$2.00, pattern and value they are the best we ever offered.

\$2.00
Men's Stanley Negligee Shirts in laundered collar and cuffs; as good as you'll buy at \$2.50; made extra long and warranted not to rip or money refunded.

\$1.00
Men's Summer Underwear, in all colors and weaves; bal-briggan, wool, Egyptian cotton; we guarantee the value to be 25c to 50c a garment under anything offered in town.

25c
Men's fast black, extra heavy, full fashioned socks, warranted to be worth 40c.

\$3.75 and \$4.00
John B. Stetson's Hats, the same quality guaranteed as hatters ask \$5.00 for; newest blocks.

\$2.50
Men's "Columbia" brand stiff or soft Homburgs; wear guaranteed to equal any \$3.00 hat in town or money refunded.

TWELFTH YEAR.

LOS ANGELES, THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1893.

PRICE: SINGLE COPIES, 5 CENTS
BY THE WEEK, 3 CENTSFOR ONLY
ONE DOLLAR

\$1.00

We will for a short time send you our Encyclopedia Britannica, the balance to be paid at the rate of 10 cents a day.

The most wonderful set of books on earth.

The most liberal offer ever made by a newspaper.

The terms are too liberal to last long.

We have set apart a certain expenditure to extend this opportunity of a lifetime to all our readers.

We should be sorry that any of them should get left out, for the Britannica is the one Encyclopedia you have always wanted and said you would own some day.

When your wealthy and ambitious friends showed you their expensive sets, costing from \$125 to \$200, and told you that the enormous price was due to the rare excellence of the books, you wished you, too, could own them—in plain truth, you positively envied the possessor of this matchless set of books.

A newspaper makes friends by serving well the friends it has.

To each of our friends and readers we extend this unheard-of offer. By this lucky chance you have the advantage over your wealthy friends.

The edition we offer in Twenty-five Large Quarto Volumes is the only complete and unabridged edition of this great work in existence, revised to date.

The Britannica itself needs no indorsement.

The fact that \$3,000,000 was expended in its preparation, requiring the labor of 2000 of the world's greatest scholars, tells the story of its exalted superiority.

READ OUR PROPOSITION

And bear in mind that this special offer will remain open for a few days only!

On receipt of ONE DOLLAR we will forward to any subscriber the complete set of twenty-five volumes of our New Wide-margin Edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, the balance to be paid at the rate of \$5 monthly; or we will send one-half the set at once on receipt of ONE DOLLAR, and the balance to be paid at the rate of 10 cents per day, payable monthly. The remainder of the set will be sent promptly as soon as the first half of the set is paid for.

This edition is printed on a fine quality of paper, is elegantly and substantially bound in heavy silk cloth, the lids of the book are of stout oakum board, which will hold its shape and never warp. The lettering is gold leaf of the purest quality. It is bound with a double flexible back, just like an Oxford Teacher's Bible, and is more strongly bound than the edition which is sold for \$8 per volume. We will guarantee this work to be precisely as represented in every way. Readers who desire to examine before ordering the entire set can have a volume sent for examination. Bear in mind this special offer is made only to our readers and will positively be withdrawn in a short time. A beautiful Dime Savings Bank will be sent to each subscriber for the book, wherein you can deposit the dime a day.

The price of the edition to those who take advantage of this Special Offer is only \$1.96 per volume for the 25 volumes.

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THE TIMES HEADQUARTERS

347 South Spring Street.

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BOARD OF HEALTH.

More Sanitary Inspectors Than The Health Officer's Telephone.
An adjourned meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon. There were present Drs. Hitchcock, MacGowan and Mayor Rowan.

The minutes were read and approved, after which the Health Officer reported that since March 1 the inspectors of the department had inspected over 3200 buildings and premises and had served over 3200 notices to abate nuisances. The greater portion of this work had been done in the Second, Sixth and Seventh wards and the remainder in the Third and Eighth wards. The report further stated that with the present force it would be impossible to complete the work of cleaning up as intended before hot weather. The report was received and filed, and on motion the Council was requested to employ five additional inspectors for a term of two months.

A communication was received from the City Clerk stating that the Council had ordered that the telephone now used by the Health Officer be turned over to the Chief of the Fire Department, and that it should be used in conjunction by the Health Officer and Fire Department Chief.

Dr. MacGowan said that the Health Officer had been allowed a telephone for several years, and it would certainly seem proper that with the city growing as it is that the telephone should be retained. Dr. Hitchcock also spoke in favor of the Health Officer being allowed to keep the instrument.

On motion the clerk was instructed to present a communication to the Council stating that to take the telephone away would seem inadvisable.

The Health Officer reported in regard to the unsanitary condition of Chinatown, and it was decided to defer extreme measures in the matter until the legal right of the Health Officer could be more fully ascertained.

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SIMPSON ADULTERY CASE.

Accused on One Charge, but Immediately Arrested on Another.

The Simpson adultery case was continued before Justice Seaman yesterday, and about the same testimony was presented as in the first trial.

After the close of the testimony arguments in favor of the defendant were made by Messrs. Gage and Donnell, while Deputy District Attorney Davis argued for the prosecution. The jury retired, and after being out thirty-five minutes brought in a verdict of not guilty. The defendant was released, but had gone scarcely a block away when he was arrested on a charge of perjury.

It is alleged that in the trial of the divorce case in the Superior Court, Simpson swore that he lived at the residence of Mrs. Campbell at Downey avenue and Griffin avenue, when in reality he was making his home with Mrs. E. Pennington, at 243 South Griffin avenue. Simpson was released on bail.

Joint School Debate.

Debating clubs have recently been formed in the High school, and also in the Normal. As a natural result there is much rivalry, and as an outcome of this rivalry is a joint debate. This debate will be held tomorrow evening, in the auditorium of the High school, at 7:30. Messrs. Young and Bunker of the Normal will appear for the affirmative, while the negative will be represented by Messrs. Black and Haas of the High school. In addition to the debate, music will be rendered by pupils of both schools. Everybody is cordially invited to come and listen to the young orators.

Futile Case of Destitution.

The attention of THE TIMES has been called to a pitiful case of destitution and sickness at No. 467 Ducommun street, where a Jewish family reside. The husband is ill, evidently with consumption, and the wife, with a week-old baby in her arms, is endeavoring to care for him. There are three other children, the eldest, a lad of perhaps

16, who is trying to support the family by collecting junk with an old horse and wagon. Yesterday he cleared 10 cents on the junk and paid out 15 cents for horse feed. The family are in need of food and help at once, and doubtless this appeal will be sufficient to guarantee to him some benevolent society.

East Side Notes.

Fred Carlisle was in Monrovia yesterday on a business trip.

It was announced yesterday afternoon that two parties from the west side of the river were to be married at the Christian Church last evening, and that that church had been tastefully decorated for the occasion. Rev. R. F. Coulter was to officiate. The reporter was unable to learn the names of the prospective bride and groom yesterday afternoon.

Albert Lester of Hartford, Ct., and Miss Maud S. Bloss were united in marriage yesterday afternoon at the East Side Congregational Church. Rev. Mr. Jenkins, the pastor, officiating. Elliott Wolfe and Will Prior, a cousin of the bride, acted as ushers, and Miss Ada Ledbetter was in charge of the decorations, which were beautiful and appropriate.

Soon after the ceremony the newly-wedded pair left for Santa Barbara. On their return they will stop at the Glenwood. The bride is a sister of Mrs. Frank Flint.

Work of the Humane Society.

Following is the report of the work of the Los Angeles Humane Society for the months of March and April, 1893: March—Complaints, 45; children, 40; incorrigibles, 15; visiting saloons, 10; having intemperate parents, 21; sent to orphan's home, 2; placed in private homes, 2; animals, 5; horses abused, 2; horses sick, 2; horses abandoned, 1; horses shot, 1.

April—Complaints, 55; children, 47; incorrigibles, 17; visiting saloons, 14; having intemperate parents, 18; sent to reform school, 1; to orphan's home, 1; to private homes, 3; to private institutions, 2; animals, 5; horses, 7; cruelly treated, 3; neglected, 2; abandoned, 2; shot, 2; dog injured (shot), 1.

THE COURTS.

The Miles Murder Trial Almost Ended.

Attorneys for Defense and Prosecution Begin Their Arguments.

Frank Webber Gains His Liberty on Technical Grounds.

A Faulty Information Frees the Criminal from the Charge Under Which He Was Convicted—New Suit—Court Notes.

Contrary to expectations, the case in the trial of G. H. Miles for the murder of George Miller did not reach a conclusion yesterday, and has not yet been submitted to the jury. Attorney Gibson had at the closing of court last night opened the argument for the people. Mr. Pritchard had opened for the defense, and his associate, Mr. Shinn, had followed with a stirring plea for his client's liberty. For the prosecution Judge Dupuy will close this forenoon.

The case was called very promptly at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and Dr. Weldon being present at the opening of court, he was placed on the stand to testify as to what articles he found upon the body of Miller. There were, he said, a bank book showing a balance of \$919, two receipts from the Washington Life Insurance Company, \$1.40 in silver and a few other things of no particular value.

The defendant then took the chair to continue his direct testimony. There were some old keys, he thought, in the old money drawer back of the bar, but he was not sure. The keys to the wine rooms were kept in the cash register.

The defense finished with the witness very shortly, and he was turned over to the prosecution for cross-examination. Mr. Miles then said that he knew that Miller had a watch, but did not remember that he (Miller) had ever discussed its value. He (Miller) had said that the watch was worth \$100, or that it cost him that, he would have been likely to have asked to see the timepiece. On the night of the murder the witness went on watch at the bar at about 6 o'clock. He did not go back but twice to the rear part of the building, and then to fill the order of Ed Lewis. He could not remember just when the hammer was left by Hall at the saloon. The tool was kept somewhere about the bar. It was used in taking down some carpet before the murder of Miller. Miller had been seen to fasten up the door between rooms 3 and 4 some two months before the murder. When the police arrived the billiard tables were not running, and no liquor was being sold over the bar.

The cross-examination was long and exceedingly tedious and tiresome. Nothing of importance was brought out, neither did the witness become confused nor contradict himself. Mr. Shinn then offered affidavits sworn to by himself, the defendant and others for the securing of the admission of the evidence of one Myers, who testified at the Coroner's inquest held on the body of the deceased Miller. Since that time Myers has left the city and state, and as he himself could not be secured to testify, counsel desired that his evidence given at the inquest be allowed in the present trial. The affidavits were for the purpose of showing that all due diligence had been exercised in searching for the said Myers. The Court sustained the objection to the introduction of Myers's transcript testimony, when the defendant's counsel rested their case.

In rebuttal, the prosecution recalled Dr. West Hughes. The doctor was first asked regarding the conditions that would be apparent and arise in the blood tests by the use of ether and other additional chemicals.

The defense objected to a literal illustration being given at this time, which objection was sustained. Dr. Hughes was then excused.

Assistant District Attorney Dupuy announced here that he had dispatched a horse and rider for an additional witness who would be able to give evidence regarding the time Miles had come on watch the afternoon of the murder, and whom he expected would momentarily arrive.

Judge Smith said he would not permit the introduction of any further evidence on this point, as it was virtually reopening the case on that particular subject, which had been quite fully gone over.

Counsel acquiesced and the argument was proceeded with at once, as detailed above.

SOME ONE HAD BLUNDERED.

A few days since a man named Frank Webber was convicted in Department Three on a charge of embezzlement, and yesterday was the time set for his appearance for sentence. When the case came up the man's attorney, H. J. Crawford, Esq., made a motion for arrest of judgment on the ground that in the information filed against Webber, two offenses had been charged for one act, and asked that the defendant be released from custody. This was found to be true, and in point of law it not appearing to the Court that the information was free from fault, the motion was granted. Webber, some days prior to his arrest, hired a horse and buggy at a livery stable in this city, drove off with it and did not return. He was arrested in Ventura county and brought back at considerable expense to the county, and tried in regular form. There seemed to be no doubt of his guilt, and yet he was released. And now the wonder is whether it is overzealousness on the part of the District Attorney's office or a lack of knowledge of law that is responsible for what undoubtedly seems to be a stupid error in the preparation of the information and conducting of the case.

Court Notes.

John Delbasty was yesterday granted a decree divorcing him from his wife, Carbonier Delbasty by Judge McKinley. In the case of the People vs. David Mayne, the defendant, having been duly convicted of committing an assault with a deadly weapon upon the person of A. B. Phillips, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the County Jail, J. Marion Brooks, Esq., yesterday moved to set aside the verdict and grant a new trial on the grounds that the Court misinstructed the jury. Judge McKinley denied the motion.

Judgment for defendant was rendered by Judge Shaw yesterday in the suit of McArthur vs. McCormick to com-

pel the fulfillment of a contract involving a consideration of \$2500.

The injunction suit of Carter vs. the Sierra Madre Water Company was brought up in Department Two yesterday before Judge Clark for trial. This is a case in which N. C. Carter desires an order restraining the defendant company from laying pipes or constructing water works on his property.

Judge Van Dyke yesterday rendered judgment for plaintiff for \$8830.10 on a foreclosure suit of the Security Savings Bank and Trust Company vs. J. D. Moran.

The "mac" "Billy" Young, who is supposed to have upset a lamp upon his slave, the prostitute Irene O'Brien, thereby inflicting injuries which caused the woman's death, was yesterday granted until May 14 to plead to the charge of murder, by Judge McKinley. An information was yesterday filed in Department One charging J. P. Scott with forgery. May 11 was set as time for arraignment.

Jose Napoleon, the Mexican who assaulted a companion last week with a razor, will appear on May 13 to plead in answer to the felony charge before Judge McKinley.

Judge Wade gave a decision for plaintiff yesterday for \$7000 on foreclosure of a mortgage in the case of the Los Angeles Savings Bank vs. Mesmer.

C. S. Metz was yesterday released from custody on a writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge Wade. Metz, over a year ago, was given a furlough by Justice Owens, with a sentence of ninety days in case he did not take advantage of the opportunity to leave town. Several days ago he reappeared and was at once arrested and locked up in the City Prison to serve the sentence. Judge Wade did not believe the man could now be held, and the writ was granted accordingly.

Joseph Cordova, a native of Spain, was yesterday denied admission to citizenship by Judge Wade, he not being sufficiently familiar with this country's government.

New Suits.

Among the documents filed with the County Clerk yesterday were the preliminary papers in the following new cases:

The Broadway Bank vs. C. C. Gerard et al.; suit to foreclose mortgage for \$2700.

W. W. Sherwin vs. Charles E. Tibbits; suit for judgment of \$2082.80 due on goods.

Katherine Fleischman vs. John Grant et al.; suit to foreclose mortgage for \$1500.

Western Carolina Bank vs. P. A. Demens; suit to compel payment on promissory note for \$558.40 with interest and costs.

Today's Calendar.

DEPARTMENT ONE—Judge McKinley. People vs. C. B. Holmes; forgery.

DEPARTMENT TWO—Judge Clark. People vs. Carlisle; assault.

Duquette vs. Laraneta; accounting.

Estate of E. Sampson; deceased; petition to sell.

Estate of Emily La Lande; deceased; petition to mortgage.

DEPARTMENT THREE—Judge Wade. Humphreys vs. Hunt; payment on note.

DEPARTMENT FOUR—Judge Van Dyke. Clear.

DEPARTMENT FIVE—Judge Shaw. Field vs. Wade; on note.

DEPARTMENT SIX—Judge Smith. People vs. G. H. Miles; murder.

THE SHIP CAME NOT.

A Sore Disappointment to the Citizens of Santa Monica.

The non-arrival of the Big Collier San Mateo Causes a Postponement of the Formal Opening of the Great Wharf.

All the people of Santa Monica and a few from Los Angeles suffered a keen disappointment yesterday over the proposed dedication of the Southern Pacific's new wharf at Port Los Angeles. The railroad people, feeling positive that the steamer San Mateo would arrive at the wharf yesterday to discharge her cargo of 5000 tons of coal from British Columbia, the Santa Monica citizens determined to take a holiday, and meet the vessel in a manner which should show their enthusiasm and welcome. School children and many of larger growth were prepared with flowers in great quantities with which to decorate the big boat, stores were to close and everybody was to go to the wharf by means of a special train, which had been tendered free by Mr. Crawley of the railroad company.

During the whole forenoon the people listened for the agreed-upon signal from the town fire-bell, which should signify that the vessel had appeared in sight, and many, not trusting wholly to the posted lookout, thronged the bluffs and scanned the horizon for the looked-for ship. The wind blew rather stiff and cold, making this pastime unpleasant to the fairer citizens who were clad in the spring styles. Small crowds went to the wharf by means of the construction train or by carriage, and there waited and waited. The ship came not. The wharf was cleared for action, the workmen were there and on the sidetracks stood the long strings of gondola cars into which the cargo of coal was to be transferred. Evening came, and with it came no sign of the steamer, and the waiting people made up their minds to postpone until today the ceremonies designed for yesterday, for surely the visitor would come during the night. The steamer will surely be at the wharf today, but Los Angeles visitors thither will do well to wait for further notice, for there seems to have been a vague uncertainty about her schedule.

Before the Police Justices.

In Justice Austin's court yesterday B. B. Rudolph was given \$3 of three days for being drunk. Joseph Eagan and Walter Burns were fined \$5 each for the same offence. Nora Burton, who was also found guilty of drunkenness, did not get off so easily, and was given \$10 or ten days. In the case of Fred Andrews, charged with burglary, the examination was set for Saturday morning.

The examination of Charles Bell, accused of grand larceny, was set for this afternoon.

Looking Ahead.

Now the youth with income slender Both economize, indeed. That the summer time may render The brief outing he well need. So he hoards his little treasure, Bringing pallor to his cheek. For the transitory pleasure Just to lord it for a week. —From "In Merry Mood," in Donohoe's Magazine for May.

SAN LUIS REY.

The Re-dedication of the Old Mission.

An Event That is Exciting Interest All Over the State.

Interesting and Impressive Ceremonies to Take Place Today.

Bishop Mora and Members of the Catholic Clergy to Be in Attendance—Excursion from Los Angeles.

The re-dedication of the San Luis Rey Mission tomorrow is exciting interest all over the State. The ceremonies will be a repetition of those performed nearly a century ago, when this, the largest and most pretentious mission of California, was dedicated with due solemnity by Fathers Santiago and Peyri, in the presence of a few neophytes from San Juan, a multitude of gentiles, Capt. Grajales and the soldiers of the guard. Gone long since to their eternal rest, are those pious people who planted here a mission, where, a few years later, 3000 Indians were being instructed in the Christian religion and the rudiments of the arts of civilized life. Here 70,000 head of cattle, 140 yoke of oxen and 65,000 sheep grazed in pastures so wide that a horse could not gallop around half of it from sun to sun. The golden grain of the furrowed field waved for miles, luscious fruits filled the gardens, and the Indians wove the wool of the sheep into those marvellously beautiful blankets, which, in these modern days, have become so rare that many of them are priceless.

The massive walls of the mission, with the passages and have gradually crumbled away so that, a few months ago, nothing but a pile of magnificent ruins marked the spot where once this prosperous mission stood.

Last autumn it was determined to repair the mission and have it occupied by the Franciscan order, and for this purpose Father O'Keefe, of the Santa Barbara Mission, was sent to San Luis Rey to superintend its restoration. For months the work has been going forward, and tomorrow the formal dedication of the re-established mission will occur with all due ceremony. The bishop will be present, the vicar-general of the Franciscan order from Mexico and other dignitaries.

A number of Los Angeles people will go down today on the 4 p. m. train to witness this highly interesting event, which will be a landmark in the modern history of Southern California. Visitors will leave the train at Oceanside, where they can remain all night at the hotel, or where rates having been arranged for their benefit. On Friday morning carriages will take all who wish to go to the mission, seven miles away, returning them to Oceanside after the dedication in time to catch the 4:30 train for Los Angeles, where they will arrive about 7 p. m.

THE OLD MISSIONS.

The blue tent of the skies was spread Above these new-found shores. The Future opened wide her gates, The old past closed its doors. Blossomed like stars the poppies glowed, Which caught the sunlight shone, Blazing like altars on the heights, And sleeping valleys between.

A goodly land! Her native sons Breasted on the summer's breast, Or cradled in the sunbaked lay, Nursed by its warmth, at rest. In the soft air the olive leaves, In silver shimmering leaves, And the breezes blowing round them, In their dulcet tones replied.

Came the friars of ancient story, With their dusty sandals shod, Here the holy Cross they planted, Longing but for worship God. Here, beneath the oak limbs' shelter, First their Mission bells they swung, And the Deums softly chanted, Where those sacred emblems hung.

Here the Indians gathered round them, Here the cradles of the future lay, While the vibrant bells' sweet music On the sleeping air was poured. Making echoes strange and sacred, Which the high stars heard and bear, And the rock-lipped mountains repeated, To the nestling canons' ear.

One by one these hoary Missions With their sun-dried bricks uprose, Holy were the hopes they signal, High the courage they disclose. Hold on sacred, keep them holy, They are milestones on our way, From the night of superstition To the broad light of today.

ELIZA A. ORIN.

LOS ANGELES.

I see a picture from this summit fair, 'Tis one of valleys and of emerald hills, And rolling river that its green banks fills.

And mountain peaks that pierce the upper air, I see a city smiling in the sun, Where tropic palms lift up their emerald crest.

And orange orchards on the glad plains rest, Where rarely shadows of the storm-clouds come.

Afar the sea its sapphire length uncurled, And island mountains watch above its blue, And songful birds the clear air winging through.

Till night drops down with all its starry words.

I smell the fragrance of the orange flowers, The odors of ten thousand budding sweets, And lo! my listening ears the bee's hum greet.

No less in winter than in summer hours, I throw my window wide to catch the sun, Whose soft, warm kisses press December's lips.

While crowding hills through his fingers tips, He wakes the blooming roses one by one.

The nestling pinks and pansies open their eyes, And yellow-bellied arbutones swing wide In airy dances, as if they were beside. Themselves with gladness under such fair skies.

The highest tree-tops are alive with song; The mocking bird has every note attune; He scarcely for the robin leaveth room, While telling all his gladness to the morn.

And soft airs hush me in the lap of Night, And gentle breezes bring me balm and sleep.

In restful slumber all my senses steep, Till on the hill-tops wakes the morning light. ELIZA A. ORIN.

WORLD'S FAIR.

Secure your rooms before you start in the Great Eastern, the mammoth hotel of the world. Headquarters for Los Angeles people. Or fifteen other hotels in the city, high and low priced. H. T. Hazard, Downey Block, Los Angeles, Cal.

GREAT STICK WORK.

A Game Literally Batted Out by the Angels.

Finn's Pirates Open Up the Series in Hard Luck.

After Winning the Game They Were Knocked Out of It.

Everybody Hit the Ball, Even the Erratic Borchers Finding the Sphere, Although He Could Not Locate the Rubber.

HE small boy with the horsehoe and with the word "Mascot" written all over him, got in his work yesterday as far as the Angels were concerned. After the first inning and up to the eighth the Stocktons certainly had the best of the game. Borchers was in the box for the locals and was as erratic, if not more so, than usual. Try as he would, bases on balls were the usual result. This thing went on until about the seventh inning, when the score stood 11 to 6 in favor of Stockton. A betting man would have given odds of ten to one against the home team, but just about this time the locals recovered their batting eye and the way they paralyzed Mr. Harper's curves was something wonderful—it was simply out of sight. In the three last innings Messrs. Lohman, McCauley & Co. went into the bag business in dead earnest. Three baggers and two baggers were handled with extra success, with once in a while a single base hit to vary the monotony. Mr. Harper was, to say the least, not only astonished, but completely knocked out of the box. The firm of Lohman, McCauley & Co. certainly did a flourishing business, especially at the bat. In these three eventful innings fifteen runs were knocked out, seven of which were earned.

When Duke Finn's athletes first put in an appearance on the grounds they appeared in fine condition. Their nobby blue suits, with red stockings and caps of the latter color, were the cynosure of all eyes. "Little of him, they created a good impression during the first few moments' practice allowed them before the game was called. While the boys were thus on exhibition, another show, all for the same price of admission, was going on. It was a race-riding contest between Capt. Sweeney and Glenalvin in regard to those troublesome new rules. Sweeney insisted upon the latest style of bat-playing, while Glenalvin said last year's fashion suited him better. McDonald, who had been a silent spectator, finally stepped in and issued his manifesto. He said the new rules could only be abrogated by mutual consent, and as that essential element seemed to be lacking in this case, the new rules would have to go. They accordingly went.

In the fifth inning something entirely out of the usual run of ball playing literally came to pass. After the Angels had been overthrown, McVicker from left field was coming in, and forgetting that his feet were under him, accidentally hit one against the other and "spiked" himself. He fell in the field and had to be carried to the players' bench, where Mr. Finn met him with the information that his little run of playing with his feet during business hours was just cost Mr. McVicker \$10. Fanning, Stockton's other pitcher, was put in McVicker's place in the outfield during the next inning, after which Sweeney and Glenalvin, who had been a silent spectator, finally stepped in and issued his manifesto. He said the new rules could only be abrogated by mutual consent, and as that essential element seemed to be lacking in this case, the new rules would have to go. They accordingly went.

To speak of the game by innings: Wright got to first on a wild pitch, but Hulen's force hit finished him at second. McCauley followed with a base hit that advanced Hulen to third, and both not only scored, but Hutchinson also took third on a dicky hit and several runs were scored. Glenalvin's sacrifice then saved Hutchinson's run. Borchers' deadly base on balls gave Finn two runs. Sweeney and Whitehead were thus favored, and with the aid of a wild throw more or less and McVicker's timely two-bagger, both scored.

Harper was at his best in the second inning, and Hughes, Borchers and Wright were sent to the bench in one, two, three order. Borchers, on the contrary, was at his worst, and after sending Sweeney and Glenalvin to the bench, he was followed by a fly to Hughes. Harper and Mannassau bases on balls. These three, with singular fatality, scored, although three others came to the bat and were put out in ordinary way.

The third also yielded its quota of runs. Hulen beat the ball to first and took second on McCauley's hit. Hutchinson's single and Glenalvin's sacrifice brought the "Kid" and the tenderfoot home, but "Pop," the old stand-by, fell by the wayside. This brought the Angels up to Stockton's mark, but in the last half of the inning Finn's men did some tall playing and added three to their score. Three errors and the same number of base hits were sufficient to bring McVicker, Sweeney and Peeples in.

Inning number 4, strange to relate, was a noteworthy exception to all the rest. Not a base hit was credited to either side, and although Borchers and Sweeney were in a walk to first, good playing by the rest of the team sent them off before they could pass the danger line.

In the fifth only Hulen reached home. Finn could only get a man as far as the base.

In the sixth the Stocktons took three more, but after that their luck and pitcher both gave out.

The lucky seventh yielded four to the Angels, bringing them within one of Finn's score. Borchers, Wright, Hulen and McCauley did some excellent stick work, which contributed very materially toward the raise on their side of the game.

The eighth, however, settled the business. Harper completely let down in this inning, and the Angels found him for four hits, three of which were for more than one base. A few errors on the part of the Stocktons also worked to considerable advantage. Finn managed to get in just one little measly run. Sweeney, Stockton's new find, getting the credit of it.

in "short order," which the table here-with will show:

LOS ANGELES.	AB.	R.	HR.	SB.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Wright, C.	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
Hulen, H.	4	3	0	1	2	2	0	0
McCauley, B.	4	3	0	1	1	0	1	0
Hutchinson, J.	5	3	3	1	4	0	0	0
Glenalvin, B.	4	1	0	0	1	4	0	0
Lytle, R.	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Lohman, C.	5	1	2	0	3	1	0	0
Hughes, B.	5	0	0	1	1	3	0	0
Borchers, P.	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.	48	21	18	5	27	14	6	0

STOCKTON.	AB.	R.	HR.	SB.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Mathias, H.	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Sweeney, B.	5	2	1	3	2	1	0	0
Whitehead, B.	5	2	1	3	2	2	0	0
Klopf, B.	5	1	0	2	3	2	1	0
McVicker, H.	5	1	1	1	2	0	0	0
Fanning, R.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheehan, R.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lawrence, L.	4	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
Swett, C.	4	1	1	1	5	1	1	0
Peeples, S.	4	3	2	4	3	2	2	0
Harper, P.	3	1	1	2	1	0	1	0
Totals.	34	12	8	15	27	10	1	0

SCORE BY INNINGS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Base hits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stockton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Base hits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SUMMARY.
Earned runs—Los Angeles, 7.
Three-base hits—McCauley (2), Lohman, Peeples.
Sacrifice hits—Glenalvin (2), Lawrence.
First base on errors—Los Angeles, 5; Stockton, 2.
First base on called balls—Los Angeles, 3; Stockton, 12.
Struck out by—Harper, 3; Borchers, 3.
Double play—McCauley & Co.
Hulen to Glenalvin to McCauley.
Balks—Borchers, 1; Harper, 1.
Passed balls—Hulen, 1.
Time of game—2 hr. 20 min.
Umpire—James McDonald.
Scorer—J. S. Bancroft.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.	Games.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Oakland	28	17	11	.607
Los Angeles	30	15	15	.500
Stockton	26	8	18	.308

The game will be pitched today under the old rules.

The Chicago League Club has six pitchers and three catchers under contract.

Capt. Pete Sweeney of the Stockton club, who was married a little over a year ago, has a young son.

Hanley has been released from the Stockton club, and the veteran is once again hustling for another team.

According to the Northern newspapers, all the games in the late series between the San Francisco and Stockton clubs were played under the new rules.

Financially, the season so far in California has been better than up to this time last year. As a rule larger crowds attend the games in all the league cities.

Hughes has been a find for Los Angeles. Third base is the hardest position in the infield to fill, and the ex-attorney is playing a splendid game at the bag.—[San Francisco Post.]

The longest game of the season so far, a sixteen-inning game between the University of Alabama and Vanderbilt University, played at Nashville, Tenn., last week. Each side scored two runs.

If the Los Angeles team does as well today as it did last Wednesday, it will be in the lead by next Monday, as the very good Oakland is due to lose three out of the present series with San Francisco.

Frank Scheibach and W. J. Van Dyke, shortstop and left fielder, have been signed by the Erie (Pa.) club, and they began the season with Los Angeles in the California League. Both have been with the Erie manager before.—[Exchange, Erie, Pa.]

"Baseball players have got to work this season for less money than is usually paid," said a prominent and successful player, who has been in the game for many years. "The players are making their usual bluffs of retiring from the game. Wait till the magnates hire a few colts and see how quickly the old-timers will sign contracts."—[Boston News.]

The San Francisco papers in their percentage columns all during last week gave Los Angeles credit for the game that was not played last Wednesday. This is strictly according to National League rules, which declare the game forfeited to the home club if the visitors do not put in an appearance on schedule time. We are more liberal-minded in this part of California, however, and if we can't win the pennant by actual playing we don't want it.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Results of Baseball Games in Eastern Cities.
CINCINNATI, May 10.—[By the Associated Press.] The Pittsburghs won the game on account of errors by Latham and Caruthers. Cincinnati, 3; Pittsburgh, 5.
BROOKLYN, May 10.—There were no special features in today's game. Brooklyn, 7; New York, 6.
BALTIMORE, May 10.—The visitors broke their string of hard luck today. Baltimore, 7; Philadelphia, 9.
WASHINGTON, May 10.—The visitors were defeated by superior all-around playing. Washington, 10; Boston, 9.
LOUISVILLE, May 10.—The Cleveland-Louisville game was postponed on account of wet grounds.

Pacific Coast Penions.
A Washington dispatch says the following Pacific Coast penions were granted May 8:
California—Original, Mary Frances, nurse; increase, William Constance, original widows, etc.; Jane Perkin, Hannah Cox, Charlotte Downey, mother; survivors of Indian wars, John Bush.
Oregon—Original widows, etc., Elizabeth Haworth, mother; Mary A. Disoway.
Washington—Widow of Indian wars, Sarah Bradford.

DANDRUFF FOR TEN YEARS.
FRESNO, April 29, 1893.
Messrs. Smith Bros., Fresno, Cal.—GENTLEMEN: After using one bottle of Smith's Dandruff Pomade, I am pleased to state that I am entirely cured of dandruff, with which I have been troubled for ten years. I have paid out dollar after dollar for remedies recommended to me, but without any permanent effect, and your remedy is the only one that has perfectly cured me. I found more benefit from three applications of your remedy than all others combined. I cheerfully recommend it to all having trouble with dandruff, regardless of how many years' standing. Yours truly,
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THE WORLD'S FAIR.

A Chapter of Growls from the Great Exposition.

First and Foremost is Always the Disagreeable Weather.

Work on the Grounds and Buildings Progressing Very Slowly.

A False Alarm of Fire—Exorbitant Charges and Poor Service of the Restaurants—Robbery.

Chicago, May 6.—First, the weather. It has not changed, its American habit of coolness, either by accommodation or work of travel; consequently, work on the grounds has gone slowly. Next, the officials of the World's Fair are not of one mind, which is an exhibit of the inevitableness of the ordinary course of nature. Next, and severally, the accidents that to the best of families are also inevitable, but these are said; it is just possible that, coming at the very beginning of the fair, those who are anxious that nothing shall give an impression to the public mind of an unnecessary danger attends a visit to the World's Fair will impress upon all in charge of death-dealing forces that the usual recklessness of life that has come to be accepted as characteristic of American railways cannot be indulged here without the one penalty that seems to have force, pecuniary failure.

At 4 o'clock in the morning of the third day of the fair the seven fire companies of the exposition, three of the companies and 1800 Columbian guards rushed to the machinery building, not on false alarm, but to extinguish a fire caused by contact of electric light wires. The alarm had been given early, but the joists of the floor had begun to burn. What would have come from the rush of the fire companies and the panic of visitors had it been day and the building crowded with excitable men, women and children, would make the accidents of the opening day as nothing.

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ten to his friends in England not so come on account of his prices for the commodation. He also has the courage to describe the residents who have said such funny things about the country relatives who wished to impose on them during the exposition. Well-to-do people are willing to rent front parlor and sleeping room for \$75 a month without board, not because they need it, but to escape relatives upon whom they felt at liberty to pounce at any time in the heat and hurry of business in the nation to go into the country where room and fresh vegetables are not supposed to be worth anything, and labor to cost nothing because done by the farmer's wife herself. This man has tried for a month to find cheap accommodations for his friends. He says: "I can sleep at my office and go home to Kentucky every Saturday night and back Monday cheaper than I can get rooms and board at the prices demanded. If Chicago landlords and hotel-keepers of Chicago were to make the people of Chicago wish to make the exposition a success they must hold out inducements for people to come to the fair." The correspondent of the New Orleans Times-Democrat makes a statement in the interest of philanthropy.

"All that the Wellington charges for a porterhouse steak is \$3. Extra sirloin, he serves for only \$2. If a man be penurious, he can get an ordinary sirloin for \$1, a quail or a mutton chop for 60 cents. Similar bargains may be had in vegetables. Asparagus is only \$1 a jag, salads range from 35 to 75 cents." Here last week prices were raised. Five-cent articles jumped to 10; Monday, soups from 25 cents to 35 cents. The restaurant is free of rent, and he is dissatisfied because he cannot have space in the Administration building.

"Mean people will probably take advantage of Mr. Gage by going to the fair with sandwiches in their pockets. This, and a note to the press at home or abroad, will bring extortion to its senses quicker than anything else. In very few places room and board can be had for \$1 a day, the board attached to the house. The average price is \$2 a day. The Palmer, Auditorium and Grand Pacific advertise to charge no more than usual, but reserve the right to charge right to put two beds in the room, two in a room at \$3 each a day, is called reasonable. An old customer in a well-known hotel was told that his room, for which he had paid several years \$4 a day, would from now on cost him \$2 a day. Such people can and will, like the correspondent quoted, go to Kentucky and back before they will pay crowd prices for a crowd that has not yet come. What cannot last is evident from two things: The already united efforts of the press and exposition authorities to expose and cry down unreasonable charges, and the fact that there are too many desirous of patronage who are not yet ready to receive guests, but here, as everywhere, the visitor must demand price, and have evidence of the quality of what he buys, and in case rent is the purchase, how many are to occupy the room, before he takes possession. It is evident, before the first week, that many have not read the fable of the golden egg, and have killed the valuable goose already.

DRESSING-ROOM DON'TS.
Specially Contributed to The Times.
Don't—unless your arms are white and rounded—wear only a little puff on the shoulders. Perfectly safe and everywhere, the visitor must demand price, and have evidence of the quality of what he buys, and in case rent is the purchase, how many are to occupy the room, before he takes possession. It is evident, before the first week, that many have not read the fable of the golden egg, and have killed the valuable goose already.

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Don't—unless your arms are white and rounded—wear only a little puff on the shoulders. Perfectly safe and everywhere, the visitor must demand price, and have evidence of the quality of what he buys, and in case rent is the purchase, how many are to occupy the room, before he takes possession. It is evident, before the first week, that many have not read the fable of the golden egg, and have killed the valuable goose already.

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KNOWLEDGE
Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectively cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

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